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Guerilla Leader Nkomo Lands in Salisbury, Criticizes British

By Jack Foisie

Salisbury, Jan. 13 (LAT) — The guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo landed in Salisbury today, accused of leading a ride in a British military helicopter to a rally attended by a hundred thousand of his supporters.

Mr. Nkomo, 62, was flown in by a British military helicopter, a move that was widely criticized by the British government.

Mr. Nkomo immediately criticized Britain's management of the cease-fire accords. He told newsmen, upon arrival at Salisbury airport from his sanctuary in neighboring Zambia's capital city of Lusaka, that the British Commonwealth peacekeeping force of 1,400 men was too small. He said he would demand that it be raised to 5,000.

Mr. Nkomo said he hoped Lord Soames would take heed of the "international community's" criticism of the British use of Rhodesian armed forces to assist in keeping the peace.

This was occurring, he said, despite the cease-fire agreement. "Rhodesian forces as well as the Patriotic Front (guerrilla) forces were to be immobilized," he said.

His voice rising in emotion, Mr. Nkomo cited an incident in which seven of his guerrillas, which he said were en route to join their comrades at truce assembly points, were fired upon by Rhodesian police and militia. This has been admitted by the Rhodesians.

"There is no way that the Patriotic Front should have to surrender arms to the Rhodesian forces," Mr. Nkomo said, referring to the truce terms, which allowed the guerrillas to enter the assembly points with their weapons. Late arrivals — the deadline was Jan. 4 — were to turn in their weapons, but only to the British monitoring forces, he said.

Like his fellow guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe, who has not yet returned to Rhodesia, Mr. Nkomo is sensitive about any effort by the Rhodesian Army to put itself in the position of being the victor in the seven-year-old civil war. The London-negotiated cease-fire was based on the idea that the war had stalemated; that neither side had won.

Except for his criticism of what he said was "British authorization to allow Rhodesian forces to roam the countryside instead of being confined to their camps like the PF," the leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union was conciliatory.

Senior British officials here have made little secret of their preference between the two wings of the Patriotic Front, United Press International reported. Reporters have been told repeatedly of the "good cooperation" and "discipline" of Mr. Nkomo's party, while Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union has been described as "recalcitrant, to put it mildly" and the source of "general and sustained" breaches of the cease-fire agreement.

Mr. Nkomo, who comes from the minority Matabele group of tribes in western Rhodesia, is campaigning, nevertheless, as a national leader, based on his advocacy for racial equality as far back as 1947.

Mr. Mugabe, who is expected here next Sunday, has indicated he will run separately from Mr. Nkomo. They may combine their strength in Parliament after the election. Mr. Mugabe has decided to run alone because he belongs to the majority Shona group of tribes. Tribalism and sectionalism is expected to affect the vote heavily.

The chief threat to both guerrillas is Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a moderate black politician who was never in rebellion against the Salisbury government. He is also from the Shona tribal group.



Soviet rocket launchers lined up in position outside Kabul. (Story: Page 2)

Action Provokes Rioting in Tabriz**Iran Executes 11 Rebels in Azerbaijan**

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Jan. 13 — Iranian authorities summarily tried and executed 11 Azerbaijani rebels in the troubled city of Tabriz yesterday within hours after government militiamen overran the opposition party headquarters in a night assault in which at least two other persons were killed.

The capture of the fortified building of the former Moslem People's Republic Party, which professed loyalty to Ayatollah Khomeini, and the subsequent executions by firing squad, touched off rioting in the Azerbaijani capital. The rebels were executed for crimes that included "having waged war on God and his messenger."

Angry crowds broke shop windows and burned buildings and vehicles. The city's schools, shops and bazaar tried to open, but were forced to shut down. At noon, smoke hovered over parts of the city and shouting was heard. Since last night Tabriz has been reported relatively quiet.

The governor of East Azerbaijan announced today that foreign journalists arriving at Tabriz airport would be promptly expelled because of what he termed shameful reports that had been filed in the past.

A three-man camera crew from the U.S. NBC television network were arrested by revolutionary

guards in Tabriz bazaar and expelled from the city today, an NBC spokesman said.

The crew was filming Moslem People's Republic Party militants smashing shops and banks that refused to close after the executions, the spokesman said. The guards confiscated film and tape recordings of the incident.

Meanwhile, Iran's oil minister, Ali Akbar Moinefar, warned that Iran would stop delivering its oil to any country that supported the economic boycott sought by the United States in the UN Security Council.

"Our policy is very clear and our response will be to cut oil supplied to those countries," Mr. Moinefar was quoted yesterday as saying. His warning appeared directed at Japan

and Western Europe. The United States has halted its imports of 700,000 barrels of Iranian oil a day in protest over the seizure of U.S. hostages in November.

Mr. Moinefar suggested that Iran could withstand the pressure of an economic boycott when he observed that its oil revenues were running more than \$1.6 billion a month, though production had declined by 50 percent during the last year to about 3.5 million barrels a day.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini yesterday began what was described as a 15-day period of seclusion due to fatigue. Since he is the only authority that the militants in the U.S. Embassy acknowledge, it seemed doubtful that a breakthrough could be achieved.

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Russian Leader Says U.S. Works Against Detente**Brezhnev Assails Carter's Reaction to Afghan Crisis**

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (NYT) — In his first public statement on the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, President Leonid Brezhnev accused the Carter administration yesterday of seeking to poison relations with Moscow. He denounced U.S. leaders as unreliable, emotional and capricious and warned uncompromisingly that retaliatory measures would be taken.

"The events in Afghanistan are not the true cause of the present complication of the international situation," Mr. Brezhnev said in a statement read over television and radio by an announcer. The statement was his strongest criticism of Washington since the Afghanistan crisis began last month.

"If there were no Afghanistan, certain circles in the United States, in NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organization), would surely have found another pretext to aggravate the situation in the world."

"As a result of the Carter administration's actions," Mr. Brezhnev said, "the impression is increasingly forming in the world of the United States as an absolutely unreliable partner in interstate ties, as a state whose leadership, prompted by some whim, caprice, or emotional outbursts or by considerations of narrowly understood immediate advantage, is capable at any moment of violating its international obligations and canceling treaties and agreements signed by it."

The statement seemed to write off the Carter administration for this year at least as a partner in Soviet detente policies, but Mr. Brezhnev assured his people and other nations that these would continue.

"No one will push us off this course," he said.

Mr. Brezhnev's remarks were interpreted here as an attempt to reassure the Soviet public that the leadership was not overreacting.

President Carter will ask the U.S. Olympic Committee to try to shift the 1980 summer Olympics out of Moscow if the Soviet Union keeps troops in Afghanistan, say sources in Washington. Page 2.

ersharp had not taken reckless risks with peace when it sent tens of thousands of soldiers to Afghanistan last month. Not Soviet actions but cynical U.S. reactions were said to have caused the serious crisis of international relations whose danger

gers Mr. Brezhnev now has officially acknowledged.

"It goes without saying that there has been no Soviet intervention or aggression at all," Mr. Brezhnev's statement said. "The national interests or security of the United States of America and other states are not affected in any way by the events in Afghanistan."

He added: "Also absolutely false are the allegations that the Soviet Union has some expansionist plans in respect to Pakistan, Iran or other countries of that area. We do not covet the lands or wealth of others. It is the colonialists who are attracted by the smell of oil."

Mr. Brezhnev did not indicate the size or extent of the Soviet intervention. He repeated the claims made in the Soviet press that it was merely in answer to an appeal by a

Marxist Afghan government for help against opponents armed and directed by the United States, Pakistan and China — claims vigorously denied by the United States.

A Western government official here associated the explanation as a sign that the Russians were unpleasantly surprised by the vehemence of the world reaction to their military moves and were worried by President Carter's decision to curtail grain shipments and ban the export of advanced technology.

The official dismissed Mr. Brezhnev's claim that Soviet troops had been invited to Afghanistan by the government in Kabul, an explanation advanced in identical terms by the Soviet media since Dec. 30.

Mr. Brezhnev's statement, in fact, indicates that Soviet security con-

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Carter Drafts Doctrine to Check Russians

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (NYT) — President Carter, with the grim expectation of protracted East-West tensions over the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan, is preparing a major speech to set out a new U.S. strategic doctrine to contain the Soviet threat in the Middle East and Southern Asia during the 1980s.

It is understood that he sees parallels to President Truman's stern reaction to Soviet threats to Greece and Turkey in 1947, which gave birth to the Truman Doctrine of containment against Soviet expansionism in the immediate postwar period.

Mr. Carter, seriously disturbed

by the long-range implications of the Soviet intervention in a non-aligned nation outside Eastern Europe, is known to have sought to convince the Kremlin that he regards U.S. interests in the Middle East as so great that he would not hesitate to take any action, including military action, to protect them.

He is known to be intent on maintaining maximum pressure on Moscow to withdraw from Afghanistan. Encouraged by the toughening public stance of France and other Western powers, he is sending a high-level emissary to Europe to marshal the Western allies for a concerted declaration to tell the Russians that, if they want to convince the world that they are not embarked on a new Cold War, they will have to remove their forces.

Although he has not yet said so publicly, Mr. Carter is known to be opposed to holding the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow so long as Soviet forces are in Afghanistan. Among the options, he believes, would be to shift the games to another site or to several sites, such as holding gymnastics competition in Japan, boxing in Cuba, track and field events in the United States and so on.

But realistically and in spite of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's assurance that Soviet forces will leave Afghanistan once their objectives are met, Mr. Carter is known to have little expectation of an early Soviet withdrawal. He is said to be determined to keep U.S. economic sanctions in force for as long as necessary, even for the remaining year of his term in office.

Diplomatic reports of Soviet Embassy reactions in various parts of the world have convinced Mr. Carter that, in spite of the tough public statements from Mr. Brezhnev, Moscow miscalculated the world reaction to the intervention not only in Washington and in the West but in nonaligned countries and even in nations like Cuba that are highly dependent on Moscow. President Fidel Castro's regime so far has notably failed to endorse the intervention.

Although Mr. Carter prefers detente, he is said to insist that he would not be enticed out of his resolve if Moscow were to suddenly reverse field and open a peace offensive to improve relations with the West while its forces in Afghanistan continued to pose a potential threat to Iran, Pakistan and other countries in the region.

Strategic Doctrine

The president, who has not decided on a forum for his planned strategy speech, is still shaping a strategic doctrine for the 1980s. Drafts of a prospective speech have begun to circulate in the White House.

At present, Mr. Carter's inclination is said to be to rely on the kind of large alliance systems that characterized the Eisenhower administration and the strategic diplomacy of former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

He has talked in terms of letting the Islamic nations of the Middle East and Southern Asia and the nonaligned countries take the initiatives and having Washington support them where appropriate and only occasionally taking the lead when necessary.

Quite deliberately, he has ordered an increase in the U.S. naval and air presence in the Indian Ocean area but he does not now foresee the stationing of U.S. ground forces in the region. The sensitivities of Third World countries against having for-

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Joshua Nkomo, the Patriotic Front co-leader, waves to a crowd that welcomed him back to Rhodesia after a long absence.

Tito Has Surgery on Leg; Condition Is Called Good

MELBOURNE, Jan. 13 (UPI) — President Tito underwent surgery on blood vessels in his left leg and was in good condition, a medical bulletin said today.

The announcement by a clinic in Slovenia, northwestern Yugoslavia, did not specify when the operation took place. Marshal Tito was taken to the clinic last night.

The statement said, "President bore the operation well" and "condition was normal." The surgery was carried out in the clinic's intensive care unit.

Western diplomatic sources said Marshal Tito's entry into the hospital after surgery had been a surprise. They noted that although the announcement was made in a laconic fashion, there appeared to be "a sense of urgency about it."

A statement issued last night, a member team of doctors said that Marshal Tito's health "has not improved after intensive treatment."

In a situation, it said, the team proposed "a surgical intervention on blood vessels of his left leg."

Doctors are continuing unspecified treatment.

Ginsburg Family Leave Russia Without Relative

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (AP) — The family of Alexander Ginsburg, a dissident released to the United States last April in a swap for Soviet spies, has agreed to him in the United States without an informally adopted relative they had previously insisted on.

Mr. Ginsburg's sister, Irina, said today that she, her husband, and their two children would leave for the United States at the end of this month or beginning of February.

The family had refused to leave without Sergei Shchegolev, 19, who was informally adopted by the family in his youth.

Authorities have insisted, however, that Shchegolev — now serving in the Red Army — has no legal relationship with the family and must emigrate with them.

Mr. Ginsburg said today that the prospects of getting Shchegolev out of the country were hoped to be decided by the family by itself.

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West Agrees to Back U.S. Grain Embargo

By Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (WP) — The major grain-exporting nations reached an historic agreement yesterday supporting the U.S. grain embargo against the Soviet Union.

Argentina, Australia, Canada and the nine-nation European Economic Community (EEC) promised that they "would not directly or indirectly replace" the 17 million tons of grain that President Carter has refused to sell to the Soviet government.

In announcing the pact after all-day negotiations at the State Department, Agriculture Under Secretary Dale Hathaway insisted that it did not signal the birth of an international grain cartel similar to that of oil with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

"Common Concerns"

"I would not call this a cartel. I would never suggest that this is a cartel," he said. "It is a group of interested exporters that have a common concern and are taking specific action in response to this concern."

Among them, the 13 nations expect to have 163 million tons of grain available for export this year, nearly 90 percent of the world total. If the agreement sticks, it will be all but impossible for the Soviet Union to replace its lost imports of 17-million tons from the remaining world supply.

On Jan. 4 President Carter ordered the U.S. embargo in response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. While Australia, Canada and the EEC had immediately expressed some support for the action, Argentina hesitated. The military government there at first refused to take part in the freeze, but then hinted that it might be persuaded in return for some softening of U.S. criticism of its human rights policies.

But the human rights issue was not discussed at yesterday's meeting, Mr. Hathaway said. The Argentines, he said, "were very strongly persuaded by our case."

Argentina is expected to have 13.7 million tons of grain to export this year, an amount that could

have greatly eased Soviet losses from the U.S. cutoff.

Asked what the United States had promised in return for the agreement, Mr. Hathaway replied: "Each country recognized that this was not being done for the United States but on behalf of the Western world." The mood of the meeting was "strongly supportive" of the U.S. position, he said.

Argentina earlier had refused to "be bound by measures and reprisals decided upon without consultation . . . or reached in centers of decision far from our country." Involvement in yesterday's talks apparently met that objection.

The embargoed wheat, soybeans and corn were intended by the Soviet government for use as cattle feed as part of a broad effort to increase meat supplies for its population. Meat exports were not discussed at yesterday's meeting. Mr. Hathaway said, although some Common Market nations had been expected to increase shipments to the Soviet Union.

A major part of the day's talks involved an "extended and extraordinarily useful discussion" of U.S. steps to support domestic wheat

prices by government purchases. Mr. Hathaway said. The prospect of 17 million tons of unsold grain initially had sent prices for future harvests plummeting on world markets after President Carter's embargo announcement, but the markets appeared to stabilize on Friday.

The agreement includes establishment of a "group for the purpose of examining trade flows on a continuing basis in order to accomplish our common purposes."

Soviet Fodder Shortages

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (UPI) — Despite the official Soviet position that it will not be hurt by President Carter's grain embargo, a Russian agriculture specialist warned farmers of fodder shortages this year.

Yuri Gorbunov, head of the central department for the Russian Federation Agriculture Ministry, urged farmers on Friday to maintain beef and poultry stocks at their current levels.

Speaking on the television news program Vremya, Mr. Gorbunov said: "This year farmers of the Russian Federation must be the largest

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Could Cause National Emergency**British Water, Sewerage Workers Threaten to Strike**

LONDON, Jan. 13 (Reuters) — Leaders of Britain's water and sewerage workers have voted unanimously to strike if employers fail to improve an offer of a 13-percent pay increase.

The move, made Friday by leaders of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, which covers 22,000 water and sewerage workers, could threaten Britain's water supplies.

The water workers want a 20-percent increase to bring them in line with workers in the gas and electricity industries. The money is sought to cover inflation. The employers' body, the National Water Council, said its offer was the most it could afford. The workers earn on the av-

erage between £80 and £100 (\$176-\$220) a week.

A national stoppage could cause a state of emergency in Britain within 48 hours, health experts said. Government officials said the prospect of a national water workers' strike was horrifying.

Several newspapers outlined government contingency plans to deploy 15,000 troops to keep 56 million Britons supplied with uncontaminated water. Officials said the greatest threat to the nation's health in the event of a strike would come from back-siphonage of sewage and industrial waste into drinking water supplies.

Edward Newall, national industrial organizer for the water workers' union, said, "We are working in

an industry which is vital and, if the nation's sewerage system failed, or if the mains water supply failed, it would have serious consequences for the health of the nation."

"But this should not detract from the fact that the people who work in this industry should not be treated as second-class citizens," he said.

Meanwhile, Britain's 90,000 striking steelworkers will step up picketing this week to try to force the pace in their demands for a pay rise of 17 percent.

There appeared little prospect of an early settlement in the country's first national steel strike in 50 years. The strike against the state-owned British Steel Corp. began Jan. 2.

Trade unionists in some parts of

Britain planned heavy picketing of private steel stockists to try to prevent supplies from leaving for manufacturing industries. Major users such as British Leyland car-body plants may also be picketed, according to union sources. The strike so far has had a negligible effect on the manufacturing industry. Steel stocks had been built to a high level before the strike began.

Union sources last week indicated they would accept a 13-percent offer but on Friday William Sims, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, increased this to 20 percent.

In Strathclyde on Friday, police clashed with nine pickets outside a private steel firm. Nine men were arrested.

Almost 100 Trucks, Some Towing Guns, Are Observed

Russia Said to Shift Kabul Convoys Toward Pakistan

KABUL, Afghanistan, Jan. 13 — The Soviet Army pushed convoys of artillery and supplies from Kabul toward the Pakistan frontier this weekend in its drive to crush a tribal revolt against the Soviet-backed government of Afghanistan, diplomats reported.

Nearly 100 trucks, some towing guns, moved south from Kabul after Antonov military transport planes were seen landing at the capital's airport, the diplomats said. Soviet soldiers from central Asia rode escort on the trucks.

The precise destination of the convoys could not be established, but West European diplomats said the Soviet command had already

moved two of five divisions now in Afghanistan to the south. The West European and also Third World diplomats said they had no evidence to support suggestions that the Soviet forces had yet engaged in battles with the insurgents.

Diplomats Cautious

Western diplomats said they had no reports of any major clashes in the past three days and they warned that rebel reports should be treated with great caution.

But a number of refugees reaching Pakistan this weekend gave similar accounts of heavy fighting recently outside Kabul between Soviet soldiers and Moslem rebels ap-

parently trying to fight their way toward Kabul Airport and seize it. In rugged Paktia province, south of Kabul, tribal irregulars have conducted hit and run attacks on government posts and made it unsafe to travel on the road from Kabul to the southern city of Kandahar except in convoys.

Diplomats said that, advancing to flush them out of the mountains, the Soviet troops had followed up an air drop on the provincial capital, Gardez, with an advance farther south to Matun, 40 kilometers (25 miles) from Pakistan.

Asian diplomats said they had heard that Soviet and government forces were fighting insurgents in northern Badkhashan province but

said they were surprised by suggestions that the insurgents had taken the provincial capital, Faizabad.

West European diplomats said that, except when they held the western provincial capital of Herat for four days last year, the insurgents had been an irritant but had scored no major successes.

These diplomats said that the Soviet forces had at least one division in the north, another around Kabul and a brigade group of 1,800 men in the eastern city of Jalalabad.

In Kabul, the administration of President Babrak Karmal said it was abolishing the Kam secret police which it has accused of murdering thousands of Afghans in the past three months. The secret police

flourished under Marxist President Hafizullah Amin, who was killed following a Soviet-backed coup on Dec. 27 and has now been denounced as an American spy.

Three major guerrilla groups fighting the Afghan government have merged behind a single leader to form a united offensive against Soviet forces, rebel chiefs said yesterday.

Maulawi Mohammad Nabi Mohammadi was chosen to lead the Jamiat-e-Islami (Islamic Society), the Revolutionary Islamic Movement and the Afghanistan National Liberation Front. The three rebel groups will collectively be known as the Islamic Unity Covenant.

"We have invited the Hezb-e-Islami and Khalis (the two other major guerrilla groups) to join us and now it is up to them," a spokesman for the three groups said. "We are all signed on military cooperation, but not on political cooperation."

Western analysts said that the guerrillas' decision to unite is a significant step in coordinating the fight against the government. The rebels, estimated to be divided into about 60 groups, have split over the issues of leadership and a political program for an independent Afghanistan.

In a dispatch from Kabul, Tass quoted the Afghan news agency Bakhsh as saying that Mr. Karmal sent a message to Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini calling for closer ties between the two countries and offering to send a goodwill delegation.

Mr. Karmal was quoted as saying that Afghanistan "sincerely wishes to establish the closest relations of friendship and brotherhood with the Islamic Republic of Iran."

In his message, Mr. Karmal told Ayatollah Khomeini that, after the removal of the "danger of aggression and intervention by external enemies of Afghanistan," the Soviet troops will be immediately withdrawn.

There are an estimated 85,000 Soviet forces in Afghanistan. "We are ready to take urgent measures to overcome any misunderstanding between us that stems from the anti-democratic incendiary policy of (President) Amin," Mr. Karmal told Ayatollah Khomeini.

The debate in the General Assembly was scheduled to resume today, and most observers said they thought that a two-thirds majority in favor of a resolution calling for a Soviet withdrawal would pass easily.

Mexico Will Cut Oil to Countries Reselling Crude

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 13 (UPI) — Mexico said yesterday that it would cut off all oil shipments to countries found to have profited by reselling Mexican crude on the international spot oil market. This would include the United States, the director of the state oil monopoly said.

Jorge Diaz Serrano said that Petroles Mexicanos (Pemex) was investigating reports that oil companies in several countries are reselling profits by reselling Mexican crude on spot markets in Rotterdam and Japan. The Pemex director did not name the countries, but he specifically stated that U.S. oil companies were among those being investigated.

Mr. Diaz Serrano said that if the profiteering reports were true, Mexico would stop all sales of crude oil to the countries that sold Mexican crude on the spot markets, where oil has sold for prices up to \$40 a barrel.

Mexico currently produces nearly 2 million barrels of oil a day, of which about 750,000 barrels are exported. Three-fourths of Mexico's oil exports are purchased by U.S. oil companies.

Bataan Refugee Center — Manila, Jan. 13 (Reuters) — Philippine navy ships will soon bring 10,000 Indonesian refugees from Thailand to a new processing center being set up at Bataan, west of here, the government said today. The first group is expected to arrive in a week.



Two women pass a Tehran wall plastered with posters for a candidate in the Jan. 25 presidential election as the campaign reaches full swing. The candidate is Ebrahim Mirzaei, a member of the Islamic Front.

To Clarify Tehran Proposal to Resolve Crisis

UN Council Again Delays Talks on Iran

By David A. Andelman

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 13 (UPI) — The Security Council last night agreed to a second postponement of a meeting to discuss an American proposal to cut off sales to Iran while Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim sought further clarification of an Iranian proposal to resolve the crisis in Iran.

It was the second postponement of the Security Council meeting in as many days and followed the receipt of a written reply from Iran to an initial request by Mr. Waldheim for a clarification of the Iranian proposals, first delivered orally by Iran's delegate to the United Nations.

Diplomats at the United Nations said the second clarification concerned the possible timing of the release of American hostages who have been held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran since Nov. 4.

The diplomats said the United States had sought the additional clarification of whether the proposals put forward by Iran would lead to the immediate release of the hostages. According to diplomats, there is no specific mention in the letter from Iran of the hostages.

After last night's consultations, Donald McHenry, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said, "If I had to make a judgment right now regarding the utility of this, I would say that I am 99 and 44/100ths percent certain there is no substantive change in the situation."

However, a few moments later, he added, "It would be irresponsible of us not to pursue the slight possibility of resolving this problem."

Hours of Consultations — The agreement to delay the Security Council meeting for another day followed hours of private consultations that had been prompted by the arrival of the written reply to Mr. Waldheim's first request.

A Western diplomat said last night that the reply conveyed by Iran's ambassador to the United Nations was ambiguous but added that the fact that the Iranian government had "reduced their words to writing is a positive sign and a reason for further exploration."

American diplomats apparently decided that the Iranian response was sufficiently concrete and went beyond previous statements to justify another postponement of the Council meeting.

A senior American representative said that any positive and confirmatory response from Iranian authorities "would certainly cause the United States to reconsider its position at the highest levels, and by that I mean the president."

Sources close to Mr. Waldheim said the message received yesterday had set forth each element raised Friday afternoon by Iran's chief delegate, Mansour Farhang, and merely required confirmation from Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh that it accurately reflected the Iranian position.

The proposal conveyed by Mr. Farhang contained three conditions that, if fulfilled, Iran says could lead to release of the Americans. The conditions were UN recognition of what was called the legitimacy of Iran's demand for extradition

of the deposed shah, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi; acknowledgment of Iran's claim to assets it says the shah and his family stole from the Iranian people; and convening of an inquiry under UN auspices to explore Iran's grievances against the shah and the United States.

The key question centered on the nature of the commission of inquiry and precisely what role the hostages might play. The United States has made it clear since the crisis began that it would never agree to use of the hostages in any sort of show trial.

There did appear to be some slight shift in Iran's position on the release of the hostages. In the past, Iran has always insisted on settlement of its claims against the shah, including his return to Iran, before the hostages would be released.

Now it seems as if endorsement of

Iran's claims might free the

tants holding the hostages since day that they were not coming and insisted their position remain the same — the return of the hostages before any of the hostages were released, the United Press International reported.

And still unresolved is the question of what authority Ghotbzadeh and Mr. Farhang speak. Western envoys here have been evidence that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was leaning toward a compromise because of recognition of the growing threat in Afghanistan. But to face, the diplomats believe, he wait until an Iranian president chosen on Jan. 25 and allow new leader to arrange the hostages release.

Rioting Follows Execution Of 11 Azerbaijani Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

he arranged within the next two weeks to free the U.S. hostages, unless he had urged the militants during a meeting last week to accept a deal.

The executions in Tabriz yesterday were the first to occur there in the confrontation between the Khomeini regime and the Azerbaijani followers of Ayatollah Shariatmadari, though dozens of other deaths and hundreds of injuries have resulted from sporadic violence that began with a brief uprising in the Azerbaijani capital a month ago.

The Azerbaijani constitute Iran's largest ethnic minority, about 13 million nationwide, and dominate its commercial life. They look to Ayatollah Shariatmadari as their spiritual leader.

Reason for Attack — Seyed Hossein Mousavi, a de facto leader of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard in Tabriz, said the authorities decided after fighting Friday that headquarter Ayatollah Shariatmadari support should be destroyed because it was using it as a base of operations.

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Ayatollah Khomeini also said that most of Iran's country's electoral hopefuls are troublemakers. "What is the meaning of 124 sons, mostly unknown to the public and with perhaps no familiar faces, running for the presidency?" he asked. "These people don't want to be president simply want to prevent a president from being selected."

Defense Spending — The Soviet action has had such a profound impact on Mr. Carter's thinking and what he regards as long-range U.S. policies that the president is understood to think it likely that U.S. defense spending will have to show real increases of 5 percent annually for some years to come.

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Generally, Mr. Carter is known to be encouraged by the response of U.S. citizens and to think that a national spirit of sacrifice has emerged because of the Iranian and Afghan crises, indicating that the public is coming out of the crisis of confidence that he described last July.

U.S. Aide in London — Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher arrived tonight in London to coordinate the NATO military and economic response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the Iranian crisis.

He was to begin three days of talks with NATO allies. Mr. Christopher, who was in Europe on a similar mission over the New Year, also will go to Bonn, Rome, Paris and Brussels, the State Department said.

In Brussels Mr. Christopher will attend a meeting of the North Atlantic Council in which senior representatives of the NATO allies will participate, the State Department said.

Officials said that Mr. Christopher's mission will deal with economic sanctions against Iran and with the issue of giving military assistance to Pakistan in case of Soviet-Afghan attacks across the Pakistani borders.

While not seeking formal

my like the neighboring Khomeini's Azerbaijanis want him rather than Ayatollah Khomeini to select the top

in their northwestern provinces. They also want greater home and share Ayatollah Shariatmadari's fear that the country's occupation, gives Ayatollah Khomeini excessive authority.

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Trudeau Withdraws From Vote Debate — Ottawa, Jan. 13 (AP) — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau dropped out of a proposed nationwide television debate with his opponents in Canada's February parliamentary elections.

Mr. Trudeau, whose Liberal Party was defeated by the Conservatives in May, 1979, announced today he was quitting the debate with Prime Minister Joe Clark and New Democratic Party leader Ed Broadbent. The Liberal Party said that the format we have focused too much attention on personalities, and not enough on issues.

If Russia Keeps Troops in Afghanistan

Carter Reportedly Will Ask for Shift in Olympics Site

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 — President Carter will ask the U.S. Olympic Committee to try to shift the 1980 summer Olympics out of Moscow if the Soviet Union keeps its troops in Afghanistan, sources here said today.

The administration plan is aimed at averting an outright boycott of the games over the Kremlin's intervention in Afghanistan.

Agriculture Secretary Robert Bergland, in a television interview today, replied to a question about the Olympics by saying that if the Russians "stop this madness, if they decide on a foreign policy that is based on the notion we can live together in peace, then I think the president can reassess the position in that context."

Mr. Carter would like the games held with U.S. participation, but cannot accept Moscow as the site if Soviet soldiers remain in Afghanistan, a source said. Under the approach favored by Mr. Carter, the Olympics either could be moved to another country or split up — with events held in several nations. Acceptable alternative sites include Montreal and Munich.

However, Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, said in Ireland today there was no possibility of switching the games from Moscow. "When the IOC gave the games to Moscow, the American Olympic Committee were strongly in support," Mr. Killanin said. "We do not go back on our word."

U.S. Position at UN — At the United Nations in New York, U.S. Ambassador Donald McHenry yesterday spoke publicly for the first time of a boycott of the Moscow Olympics and more economic measures to be taken against the Soviet Union because of its intervention in Afghanistan.

Measures that the United States and other nations were now considering to convince the Soviet Union of its error, Mr. McHenry said, included withdrawal from cultural exchanges, trade missions and "even the 1980 summer Olympic Games."

Friday, Secretary of Commerce Philip Klutznick announced that applications for eight licenses to export more than \$1 billion in goods and services to the Soviet Union had been denied, but he conceded that the denials would have been made for national security reasons even without the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

In Moscow today, the Soviet Union's top sports paper accused President Carter of "using sport as an instrument of political blackmail" by casting doubt about U.S. participation in the Moscow Olympics.

Soviet Sport, the paper of the Committee for Physical Culture and Sport of the Council of Ministers, said the boycott attempt was signaled in Mr. Carter's Jan. 4 television speech, "which revealed the road taken by the Washington administration toward a disruption of détente and a sharpening of Soviet-American relations."

Prime Minister Joe Clark of Canada said Friday that his government "questions the appropriateness" of holding the Olympic Games in the

Soviet Union and would take the lead in attempting to have them moved to another country.

He reaffirmed that Canada would not sell the Soviet Union extra grain, and also said his country was cutting off export credit and reducing the export of high-technology products to the Russians.

Further, Mr. Clark said that cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union had been halted and that talks aimed at increasing Soviet flights to Canada had been canceled.

At the same time, the Netherlands said it was withdrawing all direct financial support for Dutch athletes who have been training for the Moscow event.

In Bonn today, officials said West Germany would follow other NATO states in a boycott of the Moscow Olympics if the West agrees on such a move. Government spokesman Armin Grunewald told the newspaper Welt Am Sonntag that West Germany "will not lack in solidarity" if Mr. Carter and other heads of state decided on a boycott.

Mr. McHenry spoke on the third day of General Assembly debate on

the situation in Afghanistan. The sixth emergency special session of the General Assembly was called after the Soviet Union last Monday vetoed a Security Council call for withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan.

Replying to Soviet charges that the United States and its allies were seeking to revive the Cold War, Mr. McHenry said: "The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is no Cold War squabble. It is an act that the rest of the world cannot afford to ignore. It demonstrates that the Soviet Union has no real commitment to the principles of territorial integrity, self-determination and nonalignment when those principles conflict with its perception of its interest."

Like a McHenry emphasized that it was not the United States that was endangered by Soviet violations of the UN Charter, but the small and nonaligned nations such as Afghanistan.

Of the 57 nations that spoke in the debate before the session adjourned yesterday, only one outside the Soviet orbit — India — backed Moscow's position. Even a small

Asian buffer state such as Nepal condemned the Soviet action as "a clear example of foreign armed intervention."

The Indian Foreign Ministry, after consultation with incoming Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, totally reversed its position on Afghanistan by issuing what one Western diplomat described as "a complete endorsement of the Soviet invasion."

One of the sharpest attacks on the Soviet explanation of its action was made by Sir Anthony Parsons of Britain, who asked why Afghanistan had not complained to the Security Council if it was threatened by external forces since 1978, as the Soviet Union has claimed.

"The trouble in Afghanistan was a spontaneous expression of the discontent of the Afghan people with their regime," Mr. Parsons said.

The debate in the General Assembly was scheduled to resume today, and most observers said they thought that a two-thirds majority in favor of a resolution calling for a Soviet withdrawal would pass easily.

Brezhnev Assails Carter on Afghanistan

(Continued from Page 1)

siderations were the real reason. "It was no simple decision for us to send Soviet military contingents to Afghanistan," he asserted, "but the party's Central Committee and the Soviet government acted in full awareness of their responsibility and took into account the entire sum total of circumstances."

The decision became unavoidable, he explained, when the collapse of the government of Hafizullah Amin seemed inevitable because of what Mr. Brezhnev called aggressive external forces of reaction.

"The well advanced plot... created a real threat that Afghanistan would lose its independence and be turned into an imperialist military bridgehead on our country's southern border," so Soviet troops were sent in at the request of the Afghan government, Mr. Brezhnev said.

Gen. Zia ruled out any Pakistani aid to the Afghan rebels. He said that he had told a meeting of tribal chiefs, many of whose relatives live in Afghanistan, that this was not the time for a jihad, or holy war, against the Soviet troops. "They asked me to declare a holy war and I told them the time was not ripe: 'The time is not yet ripe for you to take any role. Let the government handle the situation,'" Gen. Zia said.

Pakistan, to which Washington cut military aid and economic credit last year because it refused to say that it would not build a nuclear bomb, reportedly has indicated that it would like sophisticated U.S. fighter-bombers and tanks.

Zia Renews His Insistence On Longer-Term U.S. Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

economic and military aid to Pakistan. Mr. Vance reaffirmed yesterday what an official statement called "the United States commitment to the territorial integrity and security of Pakistan" after five hours of discussion with Mr. Shahi.

A brief joint statement issued at the State Department gave no specifics about military aid or any other agreements between the two governments. It did not mention the Soviet Union.

In Pakistan, Gen. Zia said that his country had been holding close consultations with China over the Soviet military moves — an apparent indication that it expected more military aid from that nation.

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Nevertheless, he said, détente "has deep roots, is supported by mighty forces and has every chance to remain the leading tendency in relations between states."

He added: "We look into the future with optimism" and he blamed what he called imperialist forces, "first of all certain circles in the United States," for the setbacks to détente. He traced the deterioration back to May, 1978, when the NATO allies agreed in Washington to increase their long-term military expenditures year by year. And he accused the United States of militaristic tendencies in accelerating long-term defense programs, creating military bases in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean, and putting off indefinitely the Senate debate on the arms treaty.

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Bienvenue à Paris



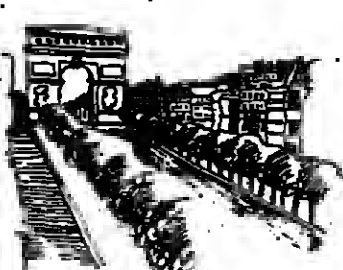
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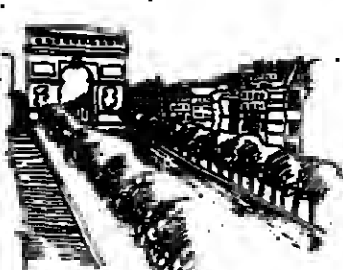
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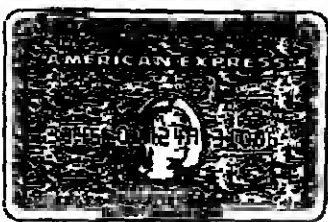
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S. Aides Say Brown Will Urge Japan to Raise Military Spending

By William Chapman

YO, Jan. 13 (WP) — U.S. officials indicated today that they would urge Japan to increase its military spending and to protect its ships at sea because of recent Soviet moves.

According to a senior defense official, Secretary Harold Brown would like to see Japan increase its military spending to the level of the United States. The official said that Japan's military spending is only about 1 percent of its gross national product, while the United States spends about 3 percent.

Brown, who arrived here today, will tell Japanese officials that the United States is concerned about the military capabilities of Japan and the Soviet Union.

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course a higher spending level for defense here because of Japan's sensitivity to any suggestion of a military buildup. In the past, U.S. officials have encouraged Japan to modernize its forces but have not called publicly for an absolute increase in the proportion of Japan's gross national product that goes for defense.

Nine-Tenths of 1%
Japan now spends nine-tenths of 1 percent of its GNP for defense and the figure of 1 percent traditionally has been regarded as the upper limit politically tolerable in a country that officially renounces military force for offensive purposes. The U.S. official noted today that the Japan Defense Agency hoped to increase that level by several tenths of 1 percent during the next five years and said that this would be suitable.

Mr. Brown's party arrived here to brief Japanese leaders on his visit to Japan where he and Chinese officials agreed to pursue closer military cooperation including the transfer of U.S. civilian technology

that could have military applications.

Japan has been increasingly worried about Soviet buildups in Asia but has planned no unusually large increases in its own defense arrangements. It took a special effort to get the administration of Premier Masayoshi Ohira to maintain the level of defense spending at nine-tenths of 1 percent of the GNP.

Military leaders have wanted to increase that level substantially but the political leadership has been unwilling to go along with it because of hostile reactions from opposition parties.

U.S. Policy
Although endorsing the Japanese defense officials' goal, the U.S. defense official said that he was not urging Japan to increase the actual size of its military force in such a way that it would appear to be a threat to the rest of Asia. But he said that Japan's forces should be modernized to expand anti-submarine forces and air defense systems and to expand the navy's ability to provide escort with frigates and destroyers for the merchant fleet, the ships that provide Japan's oil lifeline to the Middle East.

He said that Japan should enlarge the area of waters around it that it patrols and do more to protect the sea-lanes although it should not think of trying to guard the ship routes all the way to the Gulf.

He also said that Japan should increase the payments that it makes as part of the cost of keeping U.S. forces based there but he noted that Japan had been increasing steadily its payments in recent years.

Brown Trip Expands U.S.-China Relations
By Jay Matthews

SHANGHAI, Jan. 13 (WP) — Mr. Brown ended today his unprecedented weeklong tour of China's armed forces, giving Chinese-U.S. relations what U.S. officials called a new military dimension of importance.

Mr. Brown spoke yesterday of parallel but not coordinated military efforts although officials said that the relationship "could be affected by the actions of others" — meaning the Soviet Union.

Mr. Brown's last official discussion took place yesterday at a base of the East China fleet at Wu-sung, where Shanghai's Huangpu River meets the Yangtze River near the East China Sea. There, Mr. Brown complimented the Chinese on their modernization efforts. He also pledged that the U.S. Navy would remain first in the world to help maintain stability in Eastern Asia and elsewhere.

Zheng Guizhong, the commander of the East China fleet, told Mr. Brown that the Chinese Navy was lagging behind because of a poor economic base. "Our naval force is very young," he said.

Strategic Interests
Although Mr. Brown's visit was scheduled before the crisis in Iran and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, those new challenges to U.S. and Chinese influence gave the talks a potency that the two sides found difficult to handle. They refrained from talking about alliances — the Chinese rejected a misstatement that used the word — and instead spoke of common strategic interests.

The trip itself, the first by a U.S. defense secretary, gave an unstated warning to other powers that the United States and China might be better prepared to cooperate militarily in the future if their mutual interests were threatened.

The visit also marked the end for the time being of the Carter administration's so-called evenhanded policy toward Peking and Moscow. No U.S. defense secretary has visited the Soviet Union.

Mr. Brown's aides announced during his visit here the approval of the sale of a sophisticated satellite ground station, which officials pointed out would not be offered to Moscow. The two sides agreed to discuss the sale of other high-technology equipment and to exchange high-level military delegations.

Soviet Jet Lands in N.Y.
NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (UPI) — An Aeroflot flight with 106 passengers landed today at Kennedy Airport without a hitch despite a boycott of the Soviet airline by Teamsters union ticket takers and baggage handlers, authorities said.

A spokesman for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey said that Aeroflot personnel unloaded baggage and processed the passengers from Moscow. A spokesman for Teamsters Local 732 was unavailable for comment.

The Aeroflot jet arrived on schedule at 3:18 p.m., the Port Authority spokesman said. It was scheduled to make a return flight to Moscow at about 5 p.m. "Everything is going normally," an Aeroflot spokesman said. "I don't know about any Teamsters."

The Teamsters, protesting the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, said that they would not work any of Aeroflot's flights to New York. A flight on Friday that was to pick up a Soviet hockey team was diverted to Montreal and forced to turn five hours behind schedule because of the boycott.

U.K. Holds French Boats
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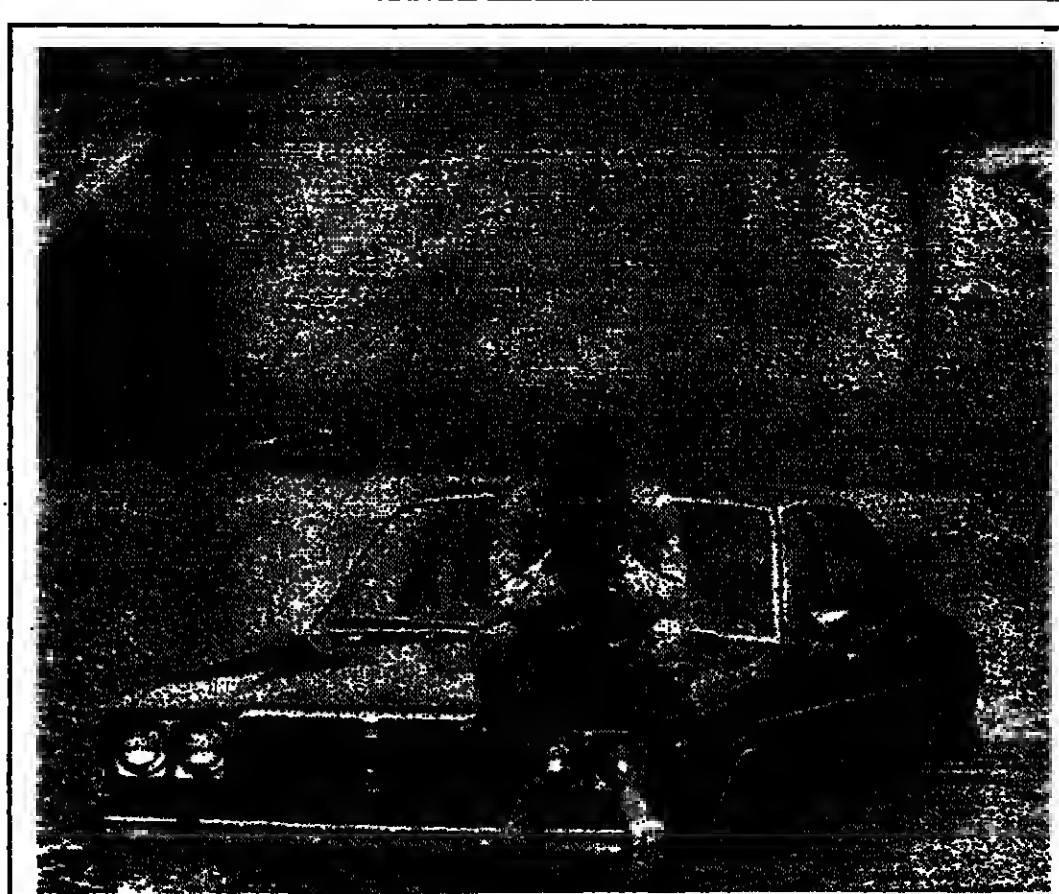
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HIGH AND WET — A driver in Torrance, Calif., waits for a tow after his car could not get through a flooded intersection. Severe weekend storms, packing high winds and pouring rain, closed roads, triggered avalanches and knocked out power in various parts of California and Nevada. Two fatalities have been attributed to the continuing bad weather.

Kennedy, Brown and Mondale Meet in Iowa

Democratic Rivals Hold Amiable Debate

By David S. Broder

WATERLOO, Iowa, Jan. 13 (WP) — Vice President Mondale, Sen. Edward Kennedy and California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. traded quips and arguments last night in the closest approximation of a Democratic presidential candidates' debate of the 1980 political year.

The three men were guests at a Black Hawk County Democratic dinner nine days before the Iowa caucus starts the convention-delegate selection process.

Although the site in a United Auto Workers hall favored Sen. Kennedy, the endorsed candidate of the UAW, Mr. Mondale and Gov. Brown both found cheering sections that rivaled that of the Massachusetts senator.

Gov. Brown and Sen. Kennedy joined forces to call on President Carter, who has avoided any overt campaign appearances, to come out of the White House and debate the issues directly with them.

Loud Applause
Their demands that Mr. Carter defend his own record drew probably the loudest applause of the night from the 650 persons in the union hall.

But Mr. Mondale spared no rhetoric in defending the absent president as a man who is "compassionate, honest, energetic and effective."

Mr. Mondale asserted that the best proof of Mr. Carter's character was his decision to impose a partial grain embargo against the Soviet Union to protest its intervention in Afghanistan.

"I knew what that would mean politically," Mr. Mondale said, "and so did the president. We are farm-state politicians. But we know this was the one thing that would deliver a message with a sting."

But Sen. Kennedy rejected the contention that the embargo would hurt the Soviet Union and said that the real victim would likely be the U.S. farmer — a view that Gov. Brown implicitly endorsed.

The California governor began the evening by saying he would rather answer questions than make a speech. Sen. Kennedy and Mr. Mondale both responded to questions, but repeated the essence of their Iowa campaign speeches as well.

There was no sign of animosity among the three men, though there had been prolonged bickering among their staff members about the order of speaking, the format and even the location of the meeting.

When Gov. Brown told a questioner he would welcome any suggestions about "what we can do to get President Carter to debate," Sen. Kennedy immediately leaped to his feet to applaud.

Humorous Poke
The senator took a good-natured poke at Mr. Mondale at the outset of his remarks. In an allusion to Mr. Mondale's implication earlier this week that those who criticized the grain outbreak were less concerned with the national interest than with their political campaigns, Sen. Kennedy gave the vice president a New England Patriots football jersey.

"I present this as one good patriot to another," Sen. Kennedy said. Perhaps the biggest laugh of the evening came when the master of ceremonies told Gov. Brown that there was one question everyone wanted to ask him. Picking up the cue, a member of the audience shouted, "Where's Linda?" — a reference to Gov. Brown's frequent companion, singer Linda Ronstadt.

Gov. Brown, who seemed unamused, looked around to see who had shouted the question, and Sen. Kennedy pointed an accusing thumb in Mr. Mondale's direction.

In the more serious parts of their hourlong speeches, the two challengers repeated their basic positions on defense and foreign policy, while Mr. Mondale defended the Carter record.

Gov. Brown said the Carter administration lacks a coherent foreign policy, and said the United States should seek both a NATO summit meeting and a high-level conference with "our Islamic friends" to develop a coherent re-

sponse to both the hostage situation in Iran and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

But he opposed higher U.S. defense spending, arguing that the United States should instead call on West Germany and Japan to expand their military budgets, so that the United States can invest in its industrial growth.

Sen. Kennedy said that U.S. foreign policy "should not be based on the basis of trusting the Soviet Union," and called for strengthening conventional forces for rapid deployment. But as did Mr. Brown, he expressed skepticism on the need for major new strategic weapons systems.

Mr. Mondale said that the Egyptian-Israeli summit conference, the ratification of the Panama Canal treaties and other accomplishments demonstrated the success of Mr. Carter's foreign policy. "His handling of the Iranian hostage situation has been masterful," Mr. Mondale said.

Reagan Support Drops
DES MOINES, Jan. 13 (NYT) — Ronald Reagan has lost half his Republican support in Iowa in the last six weeks and President Carter has opened up a 2 to 1 lead over Sen. Kennedy among Democrats, ac-

cording to the Des Moines Register's Iowa poll.

The survey, released Friday, showed that Mr. Reagan, the former governor of California, was the choice of 26 percent of the Republicans, down from 50 percent at the beginning of December.

Sen. Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee was preferred by 18 percent. George Bush, the former congressman, diplomat and CIA director, was backed by 17 percent. John Connally, the former governor of Texas, was preferred by 10 percent. In December, Mr. Baker had 11 percent, Mr. Bush 14 and Mr. Connally 12.

Among Democrats, Mr. Carter and Mr. Kennedy were even at 40 percent each in the last poll, but the current survey gave Mr. Carter a lead of 57 to 25 percent. Gov. Brown fell to 4 percent from 9.

Iran is plainly a factor; 62 percent, almost the same percentage of Democrats that backed Mr. Carter for nomination, said they felt he was making acceptable progress on freeing the U.S. hostages.

The relation of these numbers to the Jan. 21 caucuses, however, is uncertain. In 1976, only 5 percent of Iowa's Republicans and 7 percent of its Democrats took part in party precinct caucuses. A substantially larger turnout is expected this time.

Air Agency in U.S. Orders Changes in Airline DC-10s
WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP) — The Federal Aviation Administration yesterday ordered that airlines operating DC-10 jets make changes intended to prevent the kind of crash that killed 275 people in Chicago last year.

The crash, the nation's worst air tragedy involving a single aircraft, was partly blamed on the pilot's lack of information about his craft, and the FAA order would require backup systems to monitor aircraft equipment.

The order mandates that DC-10s have two independently powered computers to keep track of wing slats. It also calls for installation of a "stick shaker" at both the pilot's and co-pilot's positions. The device literally shakes the control stick of the aircraft to warn if the plane is in a stall.

The FAA noted in its order that in the crash of the American Airlines DC-10 last May 25 "the left engine tore away from the aircraft, . . . rupturing hydraulic lines that controlled the leading-edge slats on the left wing, . . . cutting off both power and sensing information to the single computer that was monitoring the status of the slats."

The required changes were recommended in the report on the Chicago crash by the National Transportation Safety Board, the FAA noted. In its report on that crash, the transportation board said that if the pilot had had information about the slats, he could have pulled the aircraft up despite the loss of the left engine.

The board's report said that because the slats on the left wing of the DC-10 had retracted, the plane went into a stall, rolled to the left and went into an uncontrollable dive.

The slats are flaps at the front of the wing that can be used to give the aircraft extra lift at takeoff. In the case of the Chicago crash, the slats on the left wing retracted — while those on the right wing had not — and the pilot was not aware of the condition.

The FAA's order describes its requirement as "increased redundancy in the stall warning system" of the DC-10. The FAA said operators of DC-10s would have 240 days to comply with the order.

Rockwell Art Stolen From U.S. Museum
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13 (AP) — "The Traveling Salesman," a Norman Rockwell painting valued at \$60,000, has been stolen from the Norman Rockwell Museum here, police said.

Painted in 1945, the 11-by-14-inch picture was discovered missing at closing time Thursday, authorities said Friday. A museum official said that a man in his early 30s had asked a museum employee Thursday afternoon where the painting was located.

Stoner Will Face U.S. Blast Counts
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 13 (AP) — J.B. Stoner has surrendered to authorities here to face charges in connection with a 1958 bombing, thus ending a struggle against extradition that went to the U.S. Supreme Court. Mr. Stoner heads the white supremacist National States Rights Party.

Mr. Stoner's surrender Friday ended a 27-month battle against extradition to face charges handed down in 1977 of exploding dynamite near an occupied dwelling. The charges stem from a blast near the Bethel Baptist Church that damaged two neighboring houses. He was ordered to appear in court Feb. 8 for a change of venue motion sought on the grounds of excessive publicity.

Woman Is Released

Leftists in El Salvador Still Holding Two Ambassadors

From Agency Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 13 — Leftist militants today released a young woman who was one of seven hostages they had been holding in the Panamanian Embassy. The move was intended as sign of "good faith," they said.

The militants, members of the leftist Popular Leagues of Feb. 23, seized the embassy on Friday and are still holding the six other hostages, including Panamanian Ambassador David Perez Ram6s and Costa Rican Ambassador Alejandro Alvarado.

A spokesman for the militants said that an embassy attach6, Guadalupe de Mendez, had been freed because she has a two-month old child.

The others being held are three El Salvadoran employees and Costa Rican charge d'affaires Santos David Lopez.

The militants are demanding that the government release six members of the group arrested last month after a clash with national guardsmen and that it explain the disappearance of six other persons at that time.

The hostages have told reporters who were permitted inside the embassy that they were being treated well. "We have complete freedom to move around the embassy," Mr. Ramos said yesterday.

Cathedral Occupied
Meantime, a group of militant workers occupied the Metropolitan Cathedral today to press for reopening closed factories. A spokesman for the workers' union, interviewed through a gate at the cathedral, said the group would remain until at least some of their demands were met. Their other demands included rehiring workers laid off because of the country's deepening economic and political crisis.

Many foreign factories have closed down out of fear of attacks by leftist guerrilla groups that have kidnapped a number of foreign and Salvadoran businessmen. Last May, national police fired on a demonstration at the steps of the cathedral, killing at least 24 persons. The demonstrators had occupied the sanctuary to demand the release of political prisoners.

There were no police or national guardsmen around the cathedral today. The only evidence of the takeover was a locked front gate and the red-and-yellow banners of the Federation of Revolutionary Unions hanging from the building.

The spokesman would not say how many persons were occupying the cathedral or whether they were armed. He did say they had no food and that it would be "up to the people to supply us with food and drinks."

The Popular Leagues of Feb. 28 takes its name from the date in 1977 when national guardsmen fired on demonstrators protesting alleged fraud in the election that brought rightist President Carlos Humberto Romero to power.

Mr. Romero was ousted in a coup on Oct. 15 and his government replaced by a junta of two military officers and three civilians that has promised social and economic reforms.

Seoul Refuses North Korean Talks Overture
SEOUL, Jan. 13 — South Korea said yesterday it would not send officials to the Panmunjom border village to pick up a letter from North Korea that reportedly calls for an early resumption of talks on reunification.

A spokesman for the southern side of the South-North Coordinating Committee said North Korea should first make clear who was sending the letter and who was to receive it.

According to the North Korean news agency, Premier Li Jong Ok sent a letter to South Korean Premier Sin Hyun Whak, calling for resumption of the talks. "We propose our direct meeting with you for an unreserved exchange of views," Mr. Li's letter said. "The earlier our contact, the better."

It said the capital city of either nation, Seoul or Pyongyang, or the truce village of Panmunjom could be the venue, "but we have no objection to a third country, either."

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By Pro-Soviet Policy of Communists

French Leftist Union Appears Shattered

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, Jan. 13 (IHT) — By giving its full support to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the French Communist Party appears to have stripped away the last thin threads of its alliance with the Socialist Party and almost shattered any remaining hopes that a united leftist government could emerge in France in the near future.

Relations between the French Communists and Socialists have deteriorated steadily since the 1978 parliamentary campaign, which the strongly favored leftist coalition lost after the Communist Party began its attacks on the Socialists.

Under the leadership of Francois Mitterrand, the Socialists have until recently argued that no matter what their problems with the Communists, there was no political alternative to a continued effort at a leftist alliance to challenge the center-right government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

But now that Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, has placed his party firmly and unquestionably in line with Moscow, the Socialists must be asking themselves how much of political liability the Communists would be even if an alliance were possible.

Foreign issues are not usually dominant in French politics. But it seems predictable that the Communist Party's rigid ideology and its apparent subservience to Moscow will be an irresistible slogan against the left as the 1981 presidential election campaign opens later this year.

Even before Mr. Marchais flew to Moscow last week as the Soviet military moved into Afghanistan, the French Communists had enthusiastically backed the Russians against any modernization of Western Europe's nuclear weapons and in favor of the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia.

Already, French politicians and commentators have begun resurrecting Cold War language describing the Communists as "the party controlled from abroad" and "the inheritors of Stalinism."

"It seems clear now — if there was ever any doubt about it — that Marchais finds his inspiration at the Kremlin," editorialized Le Figaro, the leading conservative newspaper.

"Rarely has a leftist leader gone to a foreign country to hash out disputes of internal politics," wrote the Socialist daily, Le Matin, about Mr. Marchais' remarks against the Socialist Party while in Moscow last week.

The controversy has spilled into the trade union movement, the backbone of the left. The leaders of the Communist-controlled CGT

(Confederation Generale du Travail) the largest labor federation, argued at length and split before the majority pushed through a vague statement of support for the Communist Party position on Afghanistan.

Edmond Maire, leader of the Socialist-controlled CFDT (Confederation Francaise Democratique du Travail) labor federation, asserted that the CGT had cast "the shadow of Kabul" over the French workers' movement.

Those who have chosen to remain silent on Afghanistan have taken the risk of weakening popular protest in the country," he added.

The French Communist stand on the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan is being widely viewed as the last dramatic evidence of the party's return to its political isolation of the early postwar years.

Socialist Alliance

In the 1960s, the Communists began cultivating their ties with Socialists in the legislature. The party denounced the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. In 1972, it signed a "common program" with the Socialists that was supposed to consecrate their political alliance and give them a mutual election platform.

By 1976, the party almost seemed to be a full-fledged member of the Eurocommunist movement — demonstrating a measure of independence from Moscow and hinting at an ideological liberalization by renouncing the hallowed concept of "the dictatorship of the proletariat."

But during the last two years, the three Eurocommunist parties — in France, Italy and Spain — have taken different paths, reflecting their domestic political preoccupations.

The Spanish Communist Party, emerging from clandestinity in the post-Franco era, continues to pursue a moderate ideological course due to its concern that a Francoist backlash is a possibility in Spain.

But as a concession to hardliners it has balanced criticism of the Soviet Union with denunciations of Western moves to carry out sanctions

against Moscow for its intervention in Afghanistan.

The Italian Communists, far larger than the French and Spanish parties, still harbor hopes of joining the Christian Democrats in government. Of all the Eurocommunist parties, the Italian party has gone furthest in its criticism of the Soviet Union and has urged a condemnation in the European Parliament of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

With the demise of the Eurocommunist movement because of the hardening line of their French comrades, the Italian Communists are now seeking closer political ties with European Socialist parties.

In France, the Communists initially hoped that their moderation during the 1960s and 1970s would bring them to power as leaders of a leftist coalition. But for many Communist militants the most important result of their party's strategy was instead the spectacular growth of the Socialists, whose electoral support bounded from 5 percent a decade ago to about 25 percent by 1977, comfortably outdistancing the Communists.

Once the Communist leadership gave priority in the summer of 1977 to whittling down their erstwhile Socialist allies, it became evident that their strongest base of support was their orthodox militants — people who always distrusted the Socialists as "bourgeois reformers" and never stopped looking toward Moscow for guidance in foreign policy.

"Certain Coherence"

"This premise is not a bad bet," said Jean Remy, a leading Communist dissident. "The party is again finding a certain coherence."

The most recent opinion surveys indicate that the party has the support of 19 percent of the voters — only a percentage point or two less than its showing in the 1978 elections. And hardliners argue that the party had its best showings at the polls during the many years it spent in its ideological ghetto, allied with nobody.

To make up for desertions in its rank-and-file, the party is apparently

As Parliament Opens Today

U.K. Share of Budget Tops EEC Agenda

By Paul Bolding

STRASBOURG, Jan. 13 (Reuters) — The European Parliament begins its first session of 1980 tomorrow with unemployment and Britain's share of the European Economic Community budget topping the agenda.

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has angered many members and the assembly is almost certain to add the matter to its discussions and vigorously condemn the action.

But the plight of the community's 6.1 million unemployed workers, 5.6 percent of the working population in the nine-member countries, has led the assembly's leaders to allocate most of Tuesday to a special debate.

The issue has been raised by Ernest Giline of Belgium, chairman of the Socialists, who, with 112 members, are the Parliament's largest group. Mr. Giline is urging consideration of a number of possible solutions by the EEC Commission, which is responsible for drafting community policy.

He has suggested a new type of sustained, planned and socially oriented economic growth to boost demand, thus creating more jobs.

But rising oil prices have all but dashed such hopes for this year. The Commission forecasts average growth for the EEC at 2 percent compared with just more than 3 percent last year. It says total unemployment will rise in some states.

Mr. Giline wants a special effort to help depressed regions, youths and women. He also favors moves already under tentative discussion for work-sharing — the reduction of employees' working hours in order to spread out available jobs.

On Wednesday the Parliament will hear from Italy on its plans for its six-month EEC presidency, which began on Jan. 1.

A key part of these plans will be how the EEC plans to tackle Britain's demand for a reduction in its net contribution to the EEC budget, forecast to be the largest of the nine at 1 billion (\$2.25 billion) this year.

The subject is due to be discussed by an EEC summit in February or March after the failure of the nine leaders to reach agreement in Dublin last November.

Italy is also likely to say what action it foresees on the EEC's 1980 budget, which the Parliament rejected in December, effectively freezing spending at 1979 levels.

The EEC Commission is working on a new draft spending plan that it expects to produce next month. But fundamental disagreement remains between the Parliament and the community's ministers. The assembly demands a halt to rocketing farm fund costs and more spending on regional and social problems.

The two sides jointly amend the commission's draft but the Parliament can veto the budget, a right that it exercised for the first time last month.

They are unlikely to complete bargaining over the new budget before April.



Georges Marchais

by hoping to appeal to youthful radicals. "The young are sensitive to a language of struggle and international solidarity," remarked Charles Fiterman, a Communist Politburo member.

There probably will be clampdown on intellectual dissidents in the party. Although Mr. Marchais promised two years ago that purges and expulsions would no longer be carried out, his bitter public remarks against Communist intellectuals who have loudly criticized what they call a return to Stalinism indicate that he may soon change his mind and order them out of the party.

The Socialists, who held a congress last weekend, issued a statement yesterday accusing the Communists of trying to "reduce or break the Socialist Party." Basing itself on little besides faith, the party said it would continue its attempts to convince the Communists to revise their strategy and forge a winning leftist coalition.

But if the most recent public opinion survey, taken earlier this month by Sofres for the weekly Le Nouvel Observateur, is any guide, few people share the Socialist Party faith that the leftists can overcome their differences. According to the poll, only 26 percent of the electorate believes they could win national elections if they were held today.

Political Turmoil Helps Production

Mideast Heroin Inundates Europe, Heading for U.S.

By Nicholas Gage

FRANKFURT (NYT) — Heroin from Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan has inundated Europe and is beginning to spill into the United States, where it is in short supply because of disruptions in the traffic from Mexico.

Unlike the United States, where heroin sold on the street is usually only 3.5 percent pure and costs \$170,000 a kilogram (2.2 pounds) wholesale, it is 20 percent pure on average here and sells as low as \$24,000 a kilogram wholesale.

Erich Rebscher, chief of intelligence for the narcotics division of the federal police, said recently that "heroin in Germany is so plentiful and so potent that we had 593 overdose deaths almost twice as many as in 1979, although we have only one-fourth the population."

Peter Bessinger, head of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, added: "All of Europe is overflowing with Middle East heroin, and intelligence strongly indicates that we can expect large amounts of it to hit the United States in the new year."

Long-Standing Route

It is estimated that 1,500 tons of raw opium — 100 times the amount produced in Mexico — were harvested last year in Iran, in the process of an Islamic revolution; Afghanistan, the scene of civil war, and Pakistan, which is turbulent. The opium is refined into heroin in laboratories in those countries and Turkey and then carried over a land route that follows the tracks of the Orient Express: through Turkey, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to Western Europe.

While indications of illegal production in Turkey exist, European and U.S. experts agree that the bulk of the heroin flooding Europe originates in Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan.

"What is most disturbing about this fact is that the political turmoil in these countries makes it almost impossible to limit heroin production there," said John Warner, the Drug Enforcement Administration's regional director for Europe and the Middle East.

In Yugoslavia the river of heroin traffic divides, with one tributary flowing to Northern Europe and the other going southward to Trieste and Milan, which is the supply center for drug rings operating in Italy and southern France. The sudden availability of cheap heroin from this new route has revitalized the drug networks that long fed the U.S. market but went out of business when supplies of opium here, most of it carried by ship from Turkey to laboratories in Marseille, dried up after the Turkish government's decision in 1971 to halt production of opium poppies.

Drug Runners Protected

Most of the couriers on the new overland trail are Turkish citizens with jobs in Western Europe. "More than 70 percent of the Middle Eastern heroin brought to Europe is carried by Turkish workers," Mr. Rebscher said.

Some of the most powerful Turkish drug runners enjoy extensive protection in Iran.

Pakistan has permitted opium production, but in the northwestern Frontier Province, traditional sources of illegal opium and the central government's control over those areas is tenuous, illegal drug trade flourishes.

The combined illegal opium production in the adjacent Afghanistan and Pakistan is estimated at 1,100 tons in 1979, a normal circumstances annual production totals 300 tons.

There are 180,000 registered addicts who have received a quota of 20 grams (0.004 ounce) under a government program.

During the rule of Mohi-uz-Zaman, a Pakistani leader, the government strongly prosecuted in Iran those convicted facing capital punishment. According to Dedich, the Drug Enforcement Administration's attaché in Washington, many who served in Iran were executed in 1979.

Unlike the Bulgarians, the Yugoslav authorities are hard to stop the traffic at the border. Significant seizures, particularly at the checkpoint at Gornji, on the Bulgarian border, in 1979, they have seized 54.5 kilograms of heroin and 20 of morphine base.

The rise in the flow of Eastern heroin to Europe has so rapid that it has taken 50 percent of the market in two years, replacing heroin from the so-called Golden Triangle area encompassing Burma, Thailand and Laos.

Through the Southeast Asian heroin trade, the United States has been hit by a variety not favored by addicts, the heroin from the MTO East is the same as that supplied by the U.S. market for decades, the so-called French connection is disrupted.

Turks Limit U.S. On Nuclear Arms

ANKARA, Jan. 13 (UPI) — Turkey's Foreign Minister Aydin said today that the new U.S. defense cooperation pact is the placing of new nuclear arms at U.S. bases in Turkey.

In a statement in the parliament, Mr. Aydin said that the placement of new nuclear installations, even agreement initiated here, had no "secret points." He said the "placement of nuclear or new atomic weapons in Turkey is out of the question."

Continuing, he said, "Even operates under the supervision of the Turkish government. Turkey has joined in the decision that should have been balanced. However, it has been clear that the placement of new missiles in Turkey would be permitted."

Sextuplets Are Born in Florence; Doctors Expect Them to Survive

FLORENCE, Jan. 13 (AP) — Sextuplets born to a 28-year-old Florence woman drank bottled milk today and doctors reported that the four boys and two girls were doing well and were likely to survive.

Rules Tightened On Foreigners Living in Italy

ROME, Jan. 13 (UPI) — Spurred by terrorism and high unemployment, the Italian government yesterday announced strict new controls on foreigners living or working in Italy.

Under the measures, foreigners who violate their tourist or work visas could face up to a year in jail and be fined as much as \$1,250. Employers who hire foreigners who do not have work permits may face fines and the suspension of their business licenses. Employers who hire foreigners without proper working papers may be forced to pay for an alien's return fare home.

The measures were spurred by a rise in terrorism in the last months of 1979. Police suspect that some terrorists and their sympathizers are foreigners who entered the country illegally or violated the conditions of their visas. An estimated 500,000 illegal aliens, many from North Africa, work in Italy.

The official unemployment rate in Italy was about 10 percent last year. About 120 million foreigners visited Italy in 1979 and more than 10,000 were either deported or not allowed to enter the country.

Bolivians Going To Polls in June

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 13 (UPI) — The Bolivian Congress bowed yesterday in the threat of nationwide labor unrest and voted to hold general as well as presidential elections on June 29.

It will be the third time that Bolivians will go to the polls since the transition from military to civilian government began in July, 1978. The decision after almost five hours of heated debate with approval of a resolution that called for both elections.

The majority centrist coalition — the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) — originally balked at holding anything other than presidential elections. Political observers said that it apparently feared it might lose strength in the parliamentary voting. But in the end, it bowed to pressure from the Confederation of Bolivian Workers that had threatened nationwide strikes.

Eritrean Rebels Claim to Seize Ethiopian Base

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Jan. 13 (Reuters) — An Eritrean guerrilla spokesman said here yesterday that guerrillas had taken an army base at Mahinet in Eritrea province during a five-day battle with Ethiopian troops. He claimed that 5,000 Ethiopian troops had been killed, wounded or captured during the battle.

The spokesman for the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, which is fighting for the secession of Eritrea from Ethiopia, said that 30,000 Ethiopian troops were involved in the fighting and that the survivors were fleeing toward the Red Sea.

The spokesman said that the Ethiopians had been pushed back to the base at Mahinet a week ago after their front line further north was destroyed.

Three weeks ago the front said that Ethiopian forces had been driven from their positions overlooking the town of Nakfa and forced to fall back to Af Abad.

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PORTUGAL HOLIDAYS

see classified



Francois Mitterrand

French Budget for 1980 Is Adopted Without Vote

PARIS, Jan. 13 (Reuters) — The 1980 French budget, which met unprecedented opposition in the National Assembly, was adopted automatically in the assembly last week after the government easily survived two confidence motions.

The budget of nearly 525 billion francs (about \$130.2 billion), adopted on Friday night, must go before the Senate on Tuesday but approval there is considered a formality.

It was the second time that the government pushed the budget through without a vote. The procedure was ruled illegal last month because of a technicality.

The crisis was rooted in the division within President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's ruling coalition. The Rally for the Republic, a neo-Gaullist party that is a partner in the coalition, wanted 2 billion francs (about \$496.2 million) in public spending to be trimmed from

an overall deficit of about 31 billion francs (\$7.69 billion).

The left opposed the budget's austerity clauses, which it claimed would increase unemployment. Although the Rally for the Republic was not expected to allow the budget actually to be defeated, it withheld its support and the government failed to get a majority.

Under a constitutional device, the government may pass the budget without a vote if it survives two confidence motions. A motion put forward by the Socialist Party on Friday received only 192 votes and a motion by the Communist Party only 190 votes, both short of the 246 votes needed to bring down the government. The budget then was adopted.

The government used the confidence device last month to pass the budget, but the Constitutional Council declared the procedure illegal because receipts and expenditures had not been not presented separately.

The government has been paying its bills through emergency legislation that it forced through a special session of the assembly.

Valencia Province Snow

VALENCIA, Spain, Jan. 13 (Reuters) — Snow blocked several roads in the normally warm Mediterranean province of Valencia early today.

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China (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Japan (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Polynesia French (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Cyprus (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Korea (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Portugal (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Czechoslovakia (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Kuwait (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Romania (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Denmark (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Laos (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Saudi Arabia (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Egypt (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Lebanon (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Singapore (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Ethiopia (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Lithuania (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	South America (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Finland (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Luxembourg (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Spain (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
France	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Malaysia (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Switzerland (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Germany	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Mexico (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Thailand (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Greece (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Moldova (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Tunisia (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Great Britain	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Nepal (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Turkey (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Hong Kong (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Netherlands	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	United Arab Emirates (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Hungary (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	New Zealand (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	U.S.A. (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
				Norway (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Vietnam (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
								Yugoslavia (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
								Zaire (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
								Other E.C. Countries (int.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00

مركز الاعلام

Government Unable to Stop Terror

Thousands Reportedly Die Recent Uganda Violence

KAMPALA, Uganda, Jan. 13 (UPI) — Thousands of Ugandans were killed in recent outbreaks of violence and the troubled East African country is in a panic, news-
papers reported today. The government of President Godfrey Binaisa has lost the confidence of the population and that citizens are being driven to the streets by vigilante groups. The independent Citizen newspaper has called for an international inquiry into the violence and terror have continued since the Tanzanian and Ugandan exiles ended their eight-year rule of President Idi Amin in April.

Neither the government of Mr. Binaisa or his predecessor Youssef Lule have been able to stop the killing — which may have reached tens of thousands — restore order or get the economy moving.

Threats by Amin

Marshal Amin, from exile, has threatened to return to Uganda and regain control. Thousands of his former troops, hiding in neighboring countries, regularly launch hit-and-run raids into Uganda.

The Citizen said that thousands of persons have been killed recently and the security situation "is so bad that local citizens are finding it extremely difficult to have any confidence in the government."

The Economy newspaper reported that a recently formed vigilante group had a plan "to take the law into its own hands after violent, inhuman, senseless murders and robberies."

The government-owned Uganda Times said that the country was in a panic following the slaying of Uganda's best known television personality, Bob Okongo.

'Grave Doubts'

The Citizen said that the Binaisa government was wrong in asking the Tanzanian Army to stay and maintain order — a delicate political question facing both governments.

"There are grave doubts," it said, "if a victorious army in a foreign country can be expected to change its role and attitude and qualify for a policeman's role. The temptation is great for such military personnel to be arrogant and trigger happy."

By calling for international inquiry, the newspaper in effect censured the government.

The understrength Ugandan police force has been unable to deal with the lawlessness and killings, many of which have been carried out by groups of armed and uniformed men — presumably Tanzanian or Ugandan troops — often during a robbery.

In one incident of the widespread auto theft, soldiers shot to death four persons in a small car and drove away with the vehicle after dumping the bodies into the street.

Last week armed men forced the U.S. charge d'affaires, David Halsted, to hand over the keys to his Mercedes Benz at gunpoint.

Devalues

currency 20%

Raise Exports

UL, Jan. 13 (UPI) — South Korea devalued its currency yesterday by nearly 20 percent in an attempt to boost exports and cut its foreign payments debt by at least \$1.6 billion.

Government officials also were reported to say that the devaluation would help maintain the unemployment rate at 4 percent.

The devaluation pegs the South Korean dollar at 580 to one from 700, a drop of 19.3 percent.

Lee Hahn Been, a deputy minister and the economic planning, said that the move was necessary because South Korea faces a trade deficit this year.

Minister Kim Woon Gie said that the devaluation was expected to lead to inflation of 7 percent, but that the government would use the nation's money supply to hold down the rate.

The devaluation was accompanied by an upward readjustment of rates to encourage deposits in local institutions and to encourage heavy reliance on bank interest on deposits went up 1 percent a year from 13.6 percent and interest on commercial loans rose to 25 percent from 20 percent.

The rate on export surpluses rose to 15 percent from 9 percent.

S. to Seek Military Aid for Zaire Despite Doubts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP) — Carter administration plans to Congress to continue military aid to Zaire, despite misgivings about the stability of the government of Mobutu Sese Seko, State Department sources said.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said that after some indecision, the administration had decided to continue aid.

The aid, which is in the form of about \$10 million in military credits for Zaire in the fiscal year that will be sent to Congress later this month.

Aggressive sources predicted here would be a fight in the House of Representatives to delete the aid on grounds that the United States should put some distance between itself and President Mobutu.

Legislation for American aid to Zaire is similar to that with several other Third World countries that have been considered corrupt, dictatorial and unpopular.

"The government is going to fall. It's just a question of whether it takes six months or 10 years," said one Congressional source.

The \$10 million in annual military credit aid pays largely for spare parts and equipment for transport planes to give the Zairean armed forces mobility.

Chinese to Train Zaireans
KINSHASA, Zaire, Jan. 13 (Reuters) — China has agreed to train and equip a Zaire commando unit, the official Zairean news agency said yesterday.

The agency quoted the Chinese ambassador here as confirming that his country would train a "task force" of commandos and would supply enough equipment for a brigade. It said the announcement was made after talks between the ambassador and officials from President Mobutu's office.

In the past, France and Belgium have been involved in training Zaire's army.

Hanna arrived here Dec. 22 on his family in Ramallah on the West Bank. Airport officials ordered him to report for questioning in Ramallah and was arrested and detained and has not been released since.

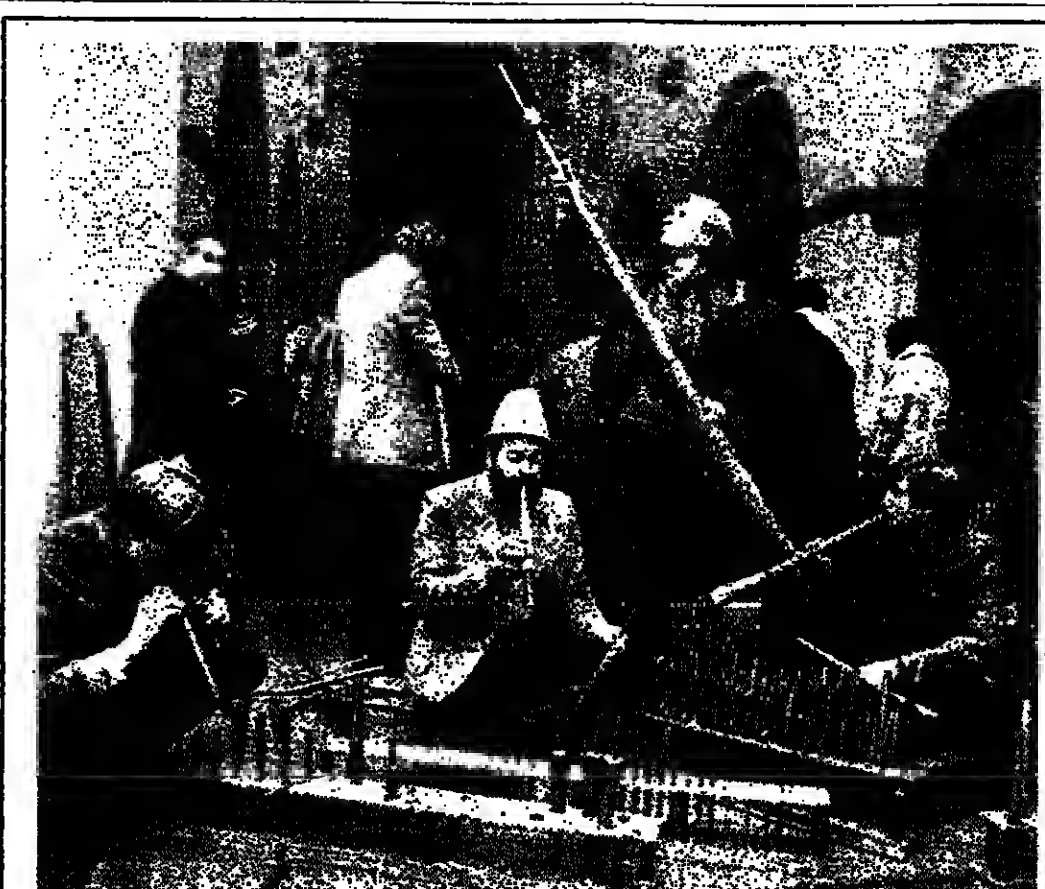
Military sources said Israeli forces suspect Mr. Hanna of connections with Palestinian organizations. The said he has not been mis-identified and that there was nothing about his arrest. Last week detention was extended for an additional 30 days, the consulate said.

Mr. Hanna has been "treated well," but complained of being held in a cell and to stand for long periods of time during his interrogation. But sources said he did not complain of physical abuse.

He was secretary of the powerful Council of State and was a member of the party Central Committee and the National Assembly of Popular Power.

Miss Sanchez Manduley joined Mr. Castro in 1956 when he began his fight in the Sierra Maestra Mountains against President Fulgencio Batista. For years she was described as Mr. Castro's "private secretary" and the most important woman in his life.

In 1962, she was made a secretary to the Cabinet.



PIPING UP A SALE — Prospective buyers test the pipes of the organ at St. Anna church in Munich. The church fathers decided to hold an auction of the pipes to raise money for the installation of a new organ after having decided that the old one was not worth repairing.

In Major Policy Shift

Algeria Plans to Cut Reliance on West

ALGIERS, Jan. 13 (Reuters) — In a major policy shift, Algeria plans to reduce its dependence on Western assistance in the 1980s. The country, rich in oil and gas, also wants to attach increasing importance to meeting the basic needs of its rapidly growing population.

These guidelines have just been adopted by the leadership of the National Liberation Front, the nation's only political party, meeting under President Benjedid Chadli's chairmanship.

The 200-member Central Committee of the FLN, meeting here at the end of December, evaluated the country's policy under the late President Houari Boumediene, who died a year ago, and listed deficiencies affecting national revolutionary aims. The list included bureaucracy, chronic shortages of basic products, speculation, inflation, mismanagement, discrimination due to a bilingual educational system and inefficient use of existing equipment and human potential.

President Chadli told the Central Committee that the country should make more efficient use of available resources. He added that Algeria should conserve its oil resources instead of turning them into "multicolored bank notes."

The Central Committee, which deplored the exclusive use of oil to obtain foreign currency in the past, decided that a drastic policy of oil and gas conservation should be carried out to ensure that the country's needs are met over the long term. Meanwhile, it said, alternative energy sources should be developed.

Foreign Aid Restrictions
Algeria currently earns 85 percent of its foreign currency from selling oil and gas.

The committee also said that costly foreign aid would be restricted and gradually eliminated. Imports should be limited strictly to products unavailable locally, it added.

At present, the United States, West Germany and France are Algeria's main trading partners.

The latest moves would shift Algeria away from relying on oil and gas exports plus massive Western assistance to launch an ambitious industrialization policy. Now, the emphasis is supposed to be on work discipline, productivity, self-reliance and eliminating waste.

Merit payments will be introduced to encourage productivity so that Algeria can win what the president called the decisive production battle of the 1980s.

Later this year a special FLN congress will work out the next five-year plan. It will give priority to water resources, housing, health, agriculture and education.

The committee decided to step up the Arabization of education in order to impose Arabic throughout public administration where it said strategic positions are still occupied by the language of the old French colonial administration.

However, this decision brought

no immediate end to a lengthy strike by Arabic-speaking students seeking jobs and the immediate Arabization of the administration.

The Central Committee reiterated Algeria's traditional foreign affairs positions, such as its support for the Polisario Front guerrillas now fighting Morocco for the independence of the Western Sahara.

Committee members welcomed the victory of the Zimbabwe people and the Iranian revolution "which freed the Iranian people from the feudal yoke." But it made no statement on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The committee expressed its desire for an overall solution to the persistent difficulties in Franco-Algerian relations since independence in 1962.

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Amman Reasserting Influence

Jordanians to Reopen West Bank Offices

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Jan. 13 (WP) — The Jordanian government in an apparent attempt to reassert its influence on the West Bank, is preparing to reopen its passport offices there for the first time since it lost the territory to Israel in the 1967 war. The decision, conveyed in letters to mayors of the principal West Bank cities and to former passport officers, has led to some conflict between the Amman government and West Bank officials who openly support the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The National Guidance Committee, a political coordinating group of PLO supporters on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, has called for a boycott of Jordan's plans and is pressing mayors not to respond to the instructions from Amman. Some West Bank officials who retain close ties to Jordan have welcomed the reopenings, but others, who identify more closely with the PLO, say they will not cooperate because it would brand them as Amman-oriented and possibly ruin their political careers.

While the Jordanian government decision carries clear implications about the future of Amman's influence on the West Bank and the level of contact across the Jordan River in the days ahead, it does not suggest that King Hussein has altered his position against the Camp David peace accords and the proposed scheme of autonomy for the West Bank's 700,000 Palestinian Arabs. West Bank sources stressed today.

What it does mean, the sources said, is that Jordan, despite its recent attempts at better relations with the PLO, is concerned that its influence in the West Bank might be slipping. Reopening the passport offices is one way of re-establishing that influence.

"They want to take this responsibility away from the municipalities and give it to Jordanian employees. It's another way of trying to keep their hand in the pie," one West Bank source said.

For its part, the Israeli government has decided to look the other way, having concluded that the move is little more than a bureaucratic change that does not affect the political structure of the West Bank. Since 1967, Jordanian civil law has been applied on the West Bank. The half-dozen passport officials who have been instructed to go back to work have continued to receive their salaries from Jordan for the last 13 years, as have a third of all West Bank public school teachers and many other civil servants.

Until now, West Bank Palestinians seeking to renew their Jordanian passports have had to either travel to Amman or, working through the municipal governments, arrange for a courier to do it on their behalf. By reopening the

2 Turkish Rivals Discuss Problems

ANKARA, Jan. 13 (Reuters) — Premier Suleyman Demirel and longtime political foe Bulent Ecevit had a rare three-hour meeting here yesterday, following a warning from military chiefs that they should cooperate to tackle Turkey's problems.

Mr. Demirel said afterward that street killings by political extremists were their main topic. The latest victims were three policemen who died in a gun and bomb attack in the town of Iskenderun Friday night. Four policemen were wounded in the attack by an unknown gang, which escaped.

Mr. Demirel and Mr. Ecevit discussed bills aimed at easing the burden on the Turkish armed forces, which have been enforcing martial law in nearly half the country for more than a year. One bill would permit the imposition of states of emergency, with stronger powers than martial law's. Another would allow the setting up of "state security courts."

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In another development today, the Israeli Cabinet formally approved the appointment of Israel's first ambassador to Egypt, Eliahu Ben-Eliass, currently director-general of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's office and Mr. Begin's top political adviser. Mr. Ben-Eliass headed Israel's first negotiating trip to Egypt in December, 1977, and had been a contender to succeed Moshe Dayan as foreign minister. A loyalist of Mr. Begin and a former agent in Israel's intelligence service, the Mossad, Mr. Ben-Eliass is a staunch supporter of Jewish settlement on the West Bank, an issue that is particularly sensitive in Egyptian-Israeli relations.

passport offices, Jordan will establish what in effect will be regular diplomatic mail between the interior ministry in Amman and the West Bank and east Jerusalem.

In another sign of conflict between PLO supporters and moderate, Jordan-leaning West Bank officials, the National Guidance Committee has said it opposes plans by the Arab-owned East Jerusalem Electric Co. to appeal in the International Court of Justice at The Hague the recent decision by Israel to takeover the company. East Jerusalem Electric provides service to about 60,000 customers, including Jewish settlements on the West Bank and new Jewish suburbs of Jerusalem.

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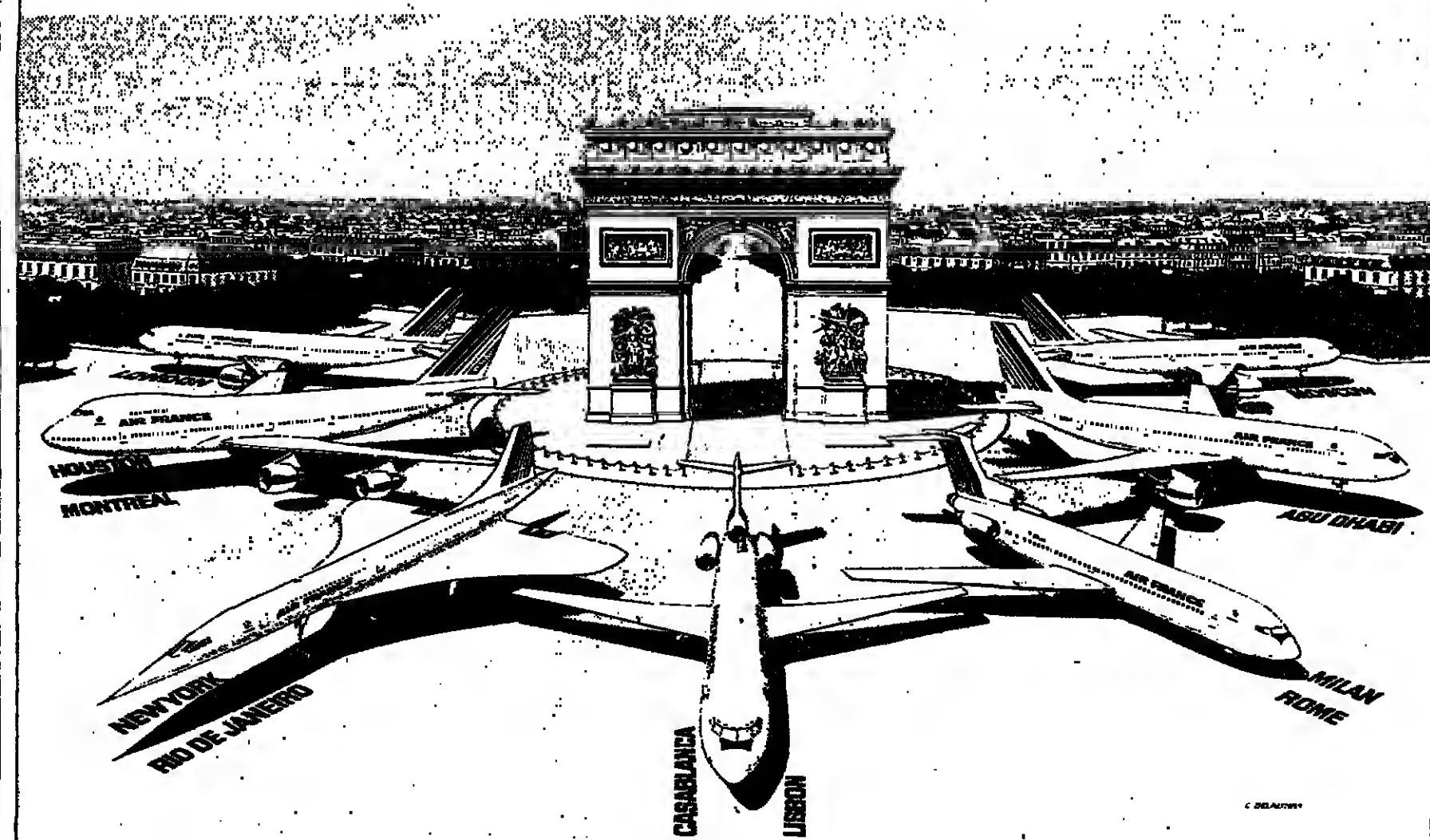
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L'étoile.



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From anywhere in Europe, it is easy to come to Paris, and from there, Air France flies to 161 cities in 77 countries via one of the world's most modern and varied fleets. For example, we fly to the Americas exclusively aboard spacious B 747's and the supersonic Concorde. And we serve many of our European, African and Middle Eastern destinations with the comfortable new Airbus. But for all our different aircraft and all our destinations, there's one thing that never changes aboard Air France: our excellent in-flight service that makes every flight a pleasure.

You can see the whole world from Paris. And no one can show it to you the way Air France can.

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Obituaries

Celia Sanchez Manduley, Longtime Aide to Castro

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 13 (AP) — Celia Sanchez Manduley, 57, considered one of the most powerful women in Cuba and a close friend of President Fidel Castro, died Friday in Havana, the news agency Prensa Latina reported.

Mr. Castro and all members of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party attended the funeral yesterday, the agency said. Miss Sanchez Manduley lay in state Friday at the Jose Marti Monument in Havana's Revolutionary Square and the government decreed a 24-hour period of mourning.

Called "a heroine of the Cuban revolution" for her role in helping Mr. Castro in his battle for power in 1959, she was to be buried with full honors.

Radio Havana earlier said Miss Sanchez Manduley died of a "painful illness," but gave no other details.

Council of State and was a member of the party Central Committee and the National Assembly of Popular Power.

Miss Sanchez Manduley joined Mr. Castro in 1956 when he began his fight in the Sierra Maestra Mountains against President Fulgencio Batista. For years she was described as Mr. Castro's "private secretary" and the most important woman in his life.

In 1962, she was made a secretary to the Cabinet.

Sheikh Riyadh al-Khatib
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Jan. 13 (UPI) — The Saudi Arabian ambassador to Pakistan, Sheikh Riyadh al-Khatib, 60, was found dead in his bed yesterday, the Saudi Embassy said. Doctors said the ambassador, a diabetic, apparently died of a heart attack during the night.

U.S. Restraint Is Not Weakness

A good way to think about Afghanistan is to begin with Fidel Castro's beard. Why were U.S. agents driven, at the height of their nation's power, to try to weaken the Cuban dictator by making it fall out, with chemicals? Why did the United States shrink, even in its humiliation at the Bay of Pigs, from simply crushing a Soviet outpost in its backyard?

What many now condemn as U.S. weakness has been, in fact, a restraint of reason. Except where Communist armies crossed the lines inherited from World War II — in Europe, Korea and, less clearly, Vietnam — the United States has been careful not to commit its own forces to the competition against Soviet power. This is not a record of sainthood. It represents a desire to set some limits to power, for our own long-term benefit. The restraint let Mr. Castro's beard reach middle age. It let the Shah of Iran lose his throne.

For a generation, the Soviet Union held to the same rules of the road. It let Yugoslavia escape its grasp. It tolerated Western bases on its borders. It suffered humiliation all over Africa.

Afghanistan, uniquely in this era, implies a Russian renunciation of restraint. Perhaps the Kremlin's loss of political control in Kabul overwhelmed its judgment. Perhaps its growing military strength was designed all along for such advance. Perhaps its next five-year plan is thirsty for Middle East oil. The Soviet motive is less important than the stark fact of the occupation. So is the partisan U.S. controversy about which administration thus emboldened the Russians.

Maybe the United States should have been forewarned when Soviet pilots flew Egypt's planes into battle in 1970; or when Soviet advisers incited a war against Israel in 1973; or when Soviet planes ferried Cuban troops to war in Angola in 1975 and Ethiopia in 1977. But intervention beyond the established spheres of influence had come to be tolerated when waged by proxy, assassin,

"adviser" or "volunteer." Such was the code of detente and cold war alike. Until Afghanistan.

Afghanistan cannot end the search for understanding. It dramatizes the risks when understanding fails.

Moscow may underestimate the threat to the Gulf that Americans see in its southward march. Washington may underestimate the dread in the Kremlin of China's progressive alignment with the West. Such miscalculations can cause powerful nations to stumble into conflict. That is why President Carter responded correctly, with clear and even self-injuring demonstrations of alarm. Trade embargoes and diplomatic disruptions were suddenly the only effective ways to declare U.S. interests, and determination to defend them, in Central Asia.

But whatever the means of diplomacy, its ends have not changed. Russians and Americans cannot afford a war; they must keep competing while learning to avoid it. Restraining their nuclear arms race is more urgent than before; SALT should not be sacrificed to Afghanistan. Their standoff in Europe needs to be preserved; it remains a solid achievement. The grave new peril is that their military forces and economic interests can now easily collide in other, unstable regions.

Military strength and economic punishment can promote new understandings if shrewdly balanced by diplomacy and reward. Americans may feel aroused; they still need to be clear about what they want to achieve. How empty the talk of Cold War II. The new danger is not the frost in relations. It is that Russians and Americans may not fully recognize each other's vital interests or share a commitment to restraint when in doubt. American hawks prefer the hostile climate; doves do not. What should momentarily unite them is the risk of hot war that lurks in the confusion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

U.S. Security and China

It is a striking tribute to "normalization" that a trip to Peking by Defense Secretary Harold Brown could have been scheduled as early as the start of the second year of full diplomatic relations between the United States and China. For such a trip could have only one purpose — to emphasize and explore different kinds of security collaboration, surely the most sensitive sector in matters lying between Washington and Peking and the one most fraught with implications for the relations of each with Moscow. Inevitably, the Kremlin's aggression against Afghanistan sharpened the focus, making more urgent and publicly supportable the need for tightening Sino-U.S. security links. This seems to be just what Mr. Brown did in his talks in Peking.

The fact of the China connection is for Washington its greatest strategic benefit. Just by existing, the connection halves the number of U.S. nuclear-armed foes and, if you take the West as a unit, doubles the number facing the Russians. Anything further the United States gets from China, whether by way of support for pro-U.S. forces in the world or reduced support for anti-U.S. forces, is gravy. China, meanwhile, has sought three things from the United States, and from the West as a whole: modern military hardware and technology; a tougher U.S. stand on Moscow; and cooperation, or at least understanding, on particular

trouble spots. Increasingly since normalization — not just in the last two weeks — the United States has felt it was in its interest to help out in these matters: to make China "strong and secure."

Before Afghanistan, a debate ground along inside the U.S. government over whether the United States should use military cooperation with China as a lever to pry Moscow toward political cooperation, even at the risk of souring Moscow on detente. The Afghan affair, or rather the long cycle of events it seemed to culminate, did not end that argument, but it was a blow to those who had argued that the priority was to keep the line to Moscow clear. For any additional insecurity the Kremlin may feel as a result, it has itself to blame.

The Chinese have their own continuing doubts about U.S. staying power and about the wisdom of heavy reliance on any foreign country. So they evidently are not eager, even now, for an out-and-out alliance with the United States. But Mr. Brown did, it seems, take some substantial steps forward with them: in technology, in consultation on the Afghan situation and, perhaps, in broader strategic explorations. Presumably he did so without mortgaging U.S. policy to whatever plans of its own Peking may have to teach another "lesson," by force, to Vietnam. His talks in Peking look like a success.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

U.S. Patience Is Broken

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan seems well and truly to have broken the camel's back of American patience. President Carter wants to take measures to hurt the Russians. The question now is what effect they will have and whether Europe will give them its full backing.

A crisis of this sort in East-West relations was inevitable. It has always been open to wonder why the West should be ready to sell the Soviet Union the grain and modern technology that Mr. Carter has now banned.

Whether this punishment itself will lead Russia to reform is doubtful. Both the Soviet government and Soviet citizens have suffered worse tribulations.

But what sanctions can do is oblige the Russians to think more closely about the dangers of permanent East-West conflict in the Third World.

What is needed now is for Moscow's old-fashioned ideologists and military men to realize that the more it pursues targets of opportunity in the Third World the more it will convince the West that it is dealing not with a possible partner, but a would-be victor.

The difficulty with economic sanctions is that they have seldom proved very effective.

— From The Observer (London).

Moscow Has Blundered

Whatever Moscow's long-term aims — and we cannot at this stage rule out military adventurism and political blunder — its action in Afghanistan has rudely snapped U.S. foreign policy out of its post-Vietnam and detente doldrums. It is likely to push relations between the super powers back to the edge of the Cold War.

— From New Straits Times (Kuala Lumpur).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

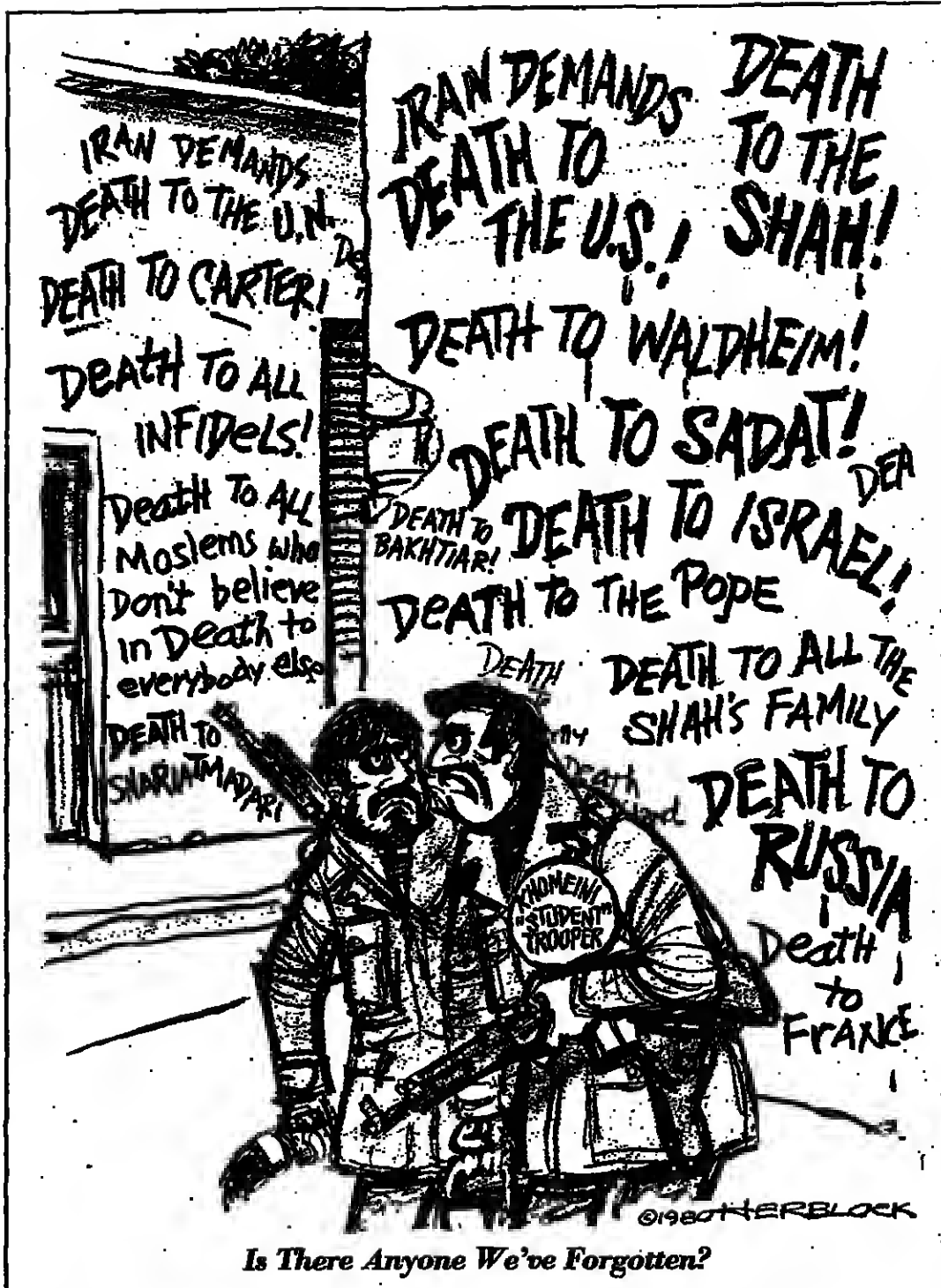
January 14, 1905

GENEVA — Alpinists and skiers will long remember the last ten days of Arctic weather, which effectively put an end to all climbing excursions, whether on foot or on ski. The year's Alpine death-roll has been started with a total of 31 deaths of people caught in yesterday's blizzard. Several dogs used in the contraband traffic on the southern frontier could not withstand the glacial cold, and were found frozen to death with their loads wrapped around their bodies. For two days and three nights, the custom house employees received orders to remain indoors, as it was realized that no living being could remain in the open for long — not even a tough smuggler.

Fifty Years Ago

January 14, 1930

PARIS — Among recent arrivals in Paris is John Robert, Esq. He is spending most of his time in the Champs Elysees hall where scientists, industrial magnates and the common public gaze at his innumerable accomplishments. His flesh is steel and electric currents flow in his veins, and he can sing the melody: "She had such little feet, Valentine." He came into being because the Duke of York was unable to officiate at an exhibition, which he had been scheduled to open. The officials were unable to decide what person was worthy to replace him, so Capt. W.H. Richards devised the idea of having the Duke of York's speech delivered by a mechanical man.



Is There Anyone We've Forgotten?

A New Outlook for Americans

By Mort Rosenblum

TOMBSTONE, Ariz. — Behind the bar at the century-old Crystal Palace, Mickey Mouse beams down from a poster with a finger extended in a rude gesture. Above it, a voice balloon reads: "Hey, Iran."

In the wastes of northern New Mexico, a radio newscaster who is normally concerned with affairs of the Farmington City Council and the effects of early frost speaks time and again of troubles in "Afghanistan."

At Hilton Head, S.C., a housewife whose world is largely the finches and the sixth ice outside her back picture window bursts into tears, touched on hearing that local merchants rallied to donate gifts for a local man held hostage in Tehran. Americans, as a rule, are not noted for their grasp of foreign affairs or their interest in what goes on beyond their borders. But now, more than at any time since U.S. troops came home from Vietnam in 1973, they are watching.

Some Sacrifice

A random sampling by this expatriate editor home for the holidays suggests that most Americans expect President Carter to act firmly to reassert leadership abroad. Voters, it is clear, are examining foreign policy stances of every candidate seeking the presidency.

In contrast to the defeated, depressed feeling at the end of the Indochina involvement, many Americans seem almost anxious to make some sacrifice to defend what they see as their honor and their future security.

In the Middle West, a surprising number of wheat farmers rallied behind President Carter's curbs on Soviet grain sales before they had a chance to assess the damage to their incomes.

Automobile junkies from one coast to the other accept with only mild bitterness new gasoline increases, tempering their rancor with the vague feeling that somehow their country is lessening its dependence on foreign suppliers.

Many Americans still see new world problems in absolutes: "Iran" is holding hostages, so peaceable high school students are beaten by young toughs because, some years ago, they came over from Iran to study. "Arabs" are the bad guys, so all "Arabs" — including Iranians, Indonesians and dark-skinned Americans with suspicious names — are lumped together.

"Well, you know, it's the communists," one well-fixed Southern woman declared with authority to explain the actions of Ayatollah Khomeini, OPEC pricing and the Moslem discord over Israeli-Egyptian negotiations.

There are wide gaps in Americans' knowledge of the world. On one television game show, three well-traveled celebrities were asked whether gas was more expensive in West Germany, Japan or the United States. All said the United States, where the price is near a dollar a gallon, about a third the level in Western Europe.

At the same time, there is serious concern among people who, until late last year, rarely gave a thought to subjects such as detente, Islam and the world price of metals.

On trips home, we overseas Americans tend to find that one cannot speak six words in a row about events abroad before triggering a chorus of yawns. This is particularly the case in remote corners at holiday time.

I was thus prepared on New Year's Day in Telluride, Colo., when the whistle blew for the last

televised football bowl game. A dozen sets of aching eyeballs drooped in unison and they flickered toward the hot ham chilling on a platter, awaiting attack. Outside, overcast snow clouds were gathering, inviting excited comment from the roomful of skiers. The ping pong table was free.

But no one moved until the news started and finished. And then, forsaking all other pleasures, the assembled company began debating who really holds power in Iran.

This could be a passing phenomenon, part of the normal cyclical interest that Americans exhibit toward foreign news. If the hostage problem is settled, if the Soviet Union eases pressures in Afghanistan, if oil supplies remain normal at their established higher prices, insular viewpoints may return again.

Yet signs show there may be a lasting trend. More newspaper editors and broadcasters sense the U.S. public likes the new diet of foreign news, which they had feared might be less popular than coverage closer to home. People seem to be acquiring a taste for information about faraway events that they now see more clearly affect their lives.

Many readers and viewers found

themselves uncomfortable at their lack of knowledge about countries that suddenly burst into their awareness, and they are now informing themselves with the same zeal they apply to morning jogging.

More and more, crisis reporting is focusing on the peoples and the individuals involved. Newspapers are describing the foot soldiers and tea-sellers and herdsmen as well as the national leaders. The old "mood piece," once a luxury for many editors, is growing commonplace. Television cameras linger longer on street scenes and human sideglances.

As a result, Americans are finding it easier to relate to events that they used to see in cold political terms.

Whether or not this interest lasts, there is little question that it now exists. An overall message seems clear in this wood-sidewalked old mining town as it is in Washington: If the United States is to assert its position in world affairs, now is the time. And if President Carter falters in taking significant steps during this election year, he is not likely to have another chance.

Mort Rosenblum is the editor of the International Herald Tribune, 51908, International Herald Tribune.

Olympic Boycott: A True Chastisement

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON — For the Soviet Union, the Olympic Games are a matter of legitimacy, and that makes them a matter of pride. It is not surprising in the debate over whether to boycott the games in Moscow this year to protest the invasion of Afghanistan should realize that no other non-military move could so directly challenge the Soviet leadership, or so jar the Soviet public.

The quest for legitimacy has been one of the principal themes of Soviet history since the Bolshevik Revolution. This is not surprising in a system controlled by revolutionary usurpers. No Soviet leader has ever won a legitimate election, nor even inherited legitimate sovereign power. This simple fact guarantees the insecurity of Soviet leaders — insecurity that leads, for example, to the harsh repression of Soviet dissidents even as they are dismissed in official statements as a meaningless fringe element. Dissidents of any kind must terrify insecure autocrats.

Haunted

The contemporary generation of Soviet leaders has sought to enhance its claim on the loyalty of 260-million citizens by increasing Soviet stature in the world and maintaining peace and prosperity at home. In Soviet terms, it has succeeded well on both counts. These have been good years for the Soviet autocrats.

But the fear of illegitimacy haunts the Soviet leaders still, par-

ticularly because they know their society contains many potentially restless elements and partly because the Russians have never been able to establish a reliable, stable relationship with foreign countries — even countries that they occupy militarily, such as Czechoslovakia.

For many years the Russians sought to host an Olympiad, and repeated rejections of their applications caused anger and resentment. Finally, at a time when the era of detente seemed firmly established and when no other major country wanted to compete for the honor, the International Olympic Committee picked Moscow as the venue for this year's summer Olympics.

There should be no understating the significance the Russians themselves put on their selection. They have been treating this Olympiad as one of the great events of their modern history, and the preparations have been lavish. The entire budget for new construction in the Soviet capital for several years has been devoted to building Olympic facilities. At the same time, the authorities have been making preparations to deport potential troublemakers — including political and religious dissidents — from Moscow during the Olympics. And until now, at least, they have refused to make arrangements to sell Western publications in Moscow during the games.

Like Hitler in 1936 (and participants in this debate should also study that Olympiad), the Russians

Looking for Leaders In a Time of Crisis

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — In his New Year's Eve broadcast, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France said, "There is danger of war. We are living through one of those periods when world balance depends on the level-headedness of a few men."

It is worse than this in one important respect, for we do not even know who these "few men" are. Even the officials in charge of the State Department and the White House situation room concede that they do not know who has the power of decision at the other end of the line.

When Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim came to Washington after his negotiations in Tehran, he told President Carter the other day that the Ayatollah Khomeini was not in charge of the revolution in Iran. In fact, the secretary-general told Mr. Carter, the Ayatollah was careful to convey to the terrorists at the embassy only those messages he knew they would accept.

No Power

Mr. Waldheim spent five hours with the Iranian foreign minister, Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, who left the secretary-general with the impression that he wanted to find a compromise, and was even sympathetic to Mr. Waldheim's suggestion that the hostages should be released as soon as a U.N. host inquiry arrived in Tehran to investigate the charges against the Shah. But again Mr. Ghotbzadeh admitted that the power of decision lay with the militants, and Mr. Waldheim told Mr. Carter that he was not able to find out who, if anybody, could persuade the militants to give the hostages safe passage out of Iran.

It is for this reason that the Carter administration is saying that the present deadlock could go on for weeks or even months. For officials here are not dealing with a man or even with the revolutionary council, but with a mob, part of which is under the influence of religious fanatics and part under the influence of the Communist Tudeh Party, which wants to prolong the turmoil.

The situation is different in dealing with Moscow but here too there is a problem. U.S. intelligence was apparently excellent before the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The Carter administration knew as early as mid-summer of 1979 that 23 top generals had gone to Kabul. The military satellites recorded the movement of some 1500 Soviet personnel to the Kabul airport in early December and the buildup of three Soviet divisions along the Soviet-Afghan border later in December.

'Hot Line'

At that point Mr. Carter employed the crisis "hot line" to the Kremlin in the hope of getting an explanation and even an assurance that no military action was intended. As he said later, he was deceived by the replies he received, but nobody here knows to this day who sent the replies.

Officials do not talk on the "hot line" — they send and receive written messages — and nobody here who saw Leonid Brezhnev's faltering steps and limited span of attention at the signing of the SALT-2 treaty in Vienna last summer believes that he has the physical or mental energy to organize and di-

rect a military invasion of about 100,000 men.

Accordingly, there is much speculation here that the long-distance post-Brezhnev team is already in place in Moscow, even that it is leading advocates or spokesmen of detente, but was overruled when United States hesitated about trying the SALT-2 treaty and NATO decided to deploy new missiles. Europe over Moscow's opposition.

Dramatic Examples

Incidentally, it is interesting to the Carter administration did mount a major public protest between the time it is the Soviet buildup was taking place and the time the invasion was launched. It did indeed mount a protest of the invasion of the Afghan border, but Washington's preoccupation with the Iranian crisis, the few news items that did appear made little impression on this capital or on its major capitals.

Iran and Moscow are only most recent and dramatic examples of Washington knowing what has happened but not knowing who was responsible. Secret Defense Brown has been in na in recent days to discuss improving U.S.-Chinese cooperation and even parallel methods countering Moscow's huge low oil fields and sea routes into the Gulf.

But again it is not clear to officials here who is in charge of post-Mao government in Peking. And India and Pakistan are in a state of political transition, one set of leaders to another.

So when the president of the U.S. says, "There is danger of war," what peace may depend on level-headedness of a few men there is a natural curiosity as to who these men are. And even Washington, the question is a from time to time: Who is responsible for our present predicament, the president, the Congress or the

Murky Processes

Sen. Daniel Moynihan, D-I, has suggested that it is time these questions to be debated length in the coming session Congress, for it is not only in the hands of the executive branch power of decision is obscured, but often in the confused democracy.

His suggestion is not, he says, to waste our time trying to find what is in the mind of world leaders elsewhere, but that we get clear in our own minds we have to do to preserve the liberty of the nation and what is the liberty in the rest of the world.

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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from its readers. Letters have a chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters to the editor.

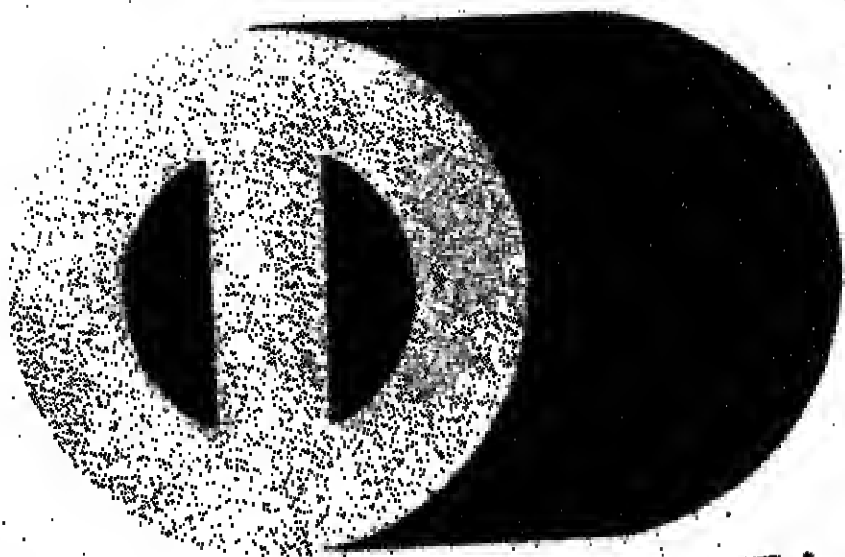
1950:50

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1980

Page 7

1950: FIRST IN THE WORLD.

DINERS CLUB
INTERNATIONAL



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DAVID L LEE

NO

76 DC US1 VALID 2/79 THRU 1/80

NOT TRANSFERABLE ■ SEE REVERSE SIDE

1980: FIRST IN CHINA.

Now you can use your old familiar Diners Club card in a brand new place: The People's Republic of China.

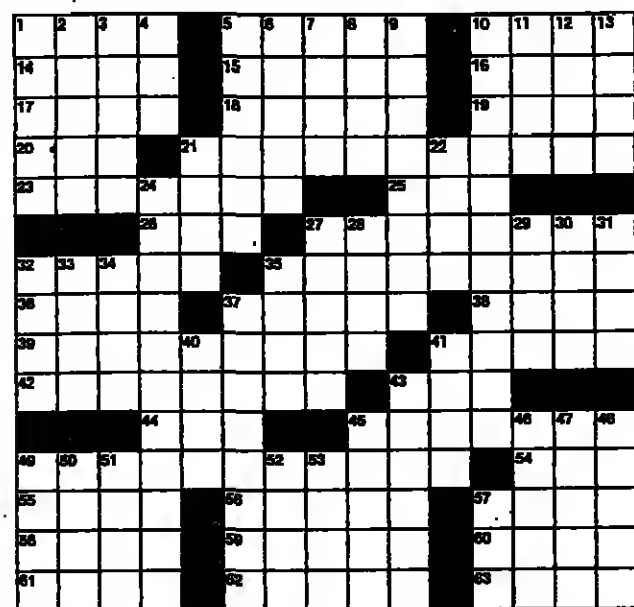
We're proud to be the first travel and entertainment card admitted into China. But frankly, we're not surprised.

After all, Diners was the first credit card. And first to be accepted internationally—giving us more worldwide experience than any credit card in the world. In over 150 countries.

Now we're off to an auspicious start in China. Diners Club is welcomed in selected establishments in Shanghai, including the famous Jing An Guest House.

The Eighties will be the decade that China really opens to travelers. So travelers will be happy to know that Diners Club is helping to open China.

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS
1 Sharp rebuke
5 Agreements
16 Kind of moss
19 Hawaiian seaport
15 Apportion
18 Home of the Bruins
17 Consumes
18 Coronet
19 Snare
20 Prefix meaning "upward"
21 In (out of favor)
23 Mode
25 Mil. officer
26 Antonym of down
27 Certain bills
32 Wrong
35 Equitable portion
36 Thin strip of wood
37 Broad smiles
38 Sicilian summer resort
39 Getting ready

41 One of the Fords
42 Feign
43 Also
44 Kind of seed
45 Mixed
46 "Cry Havoc" and let—of war—Shak
54 Astral Altar
55 "—soit—"
56 Pointless
57 Aroma
58 Fairy-tale beginning
59 Musicalist
61 Vegetables
62 Blue-pencils
63 Numerals
DOWN
1 Bundle of grain stalks
2 Vine of the tropics
3 Choir members
4 Neg. antonym
5 Literary quality evoking pity
6 Foreign
7 Cloth
8 Corrida attraction
9 Totters
10 Make a pretentious display
11 Off-white
12 Word of woe
13 Record, in a way
21 Tilt
22 Coop group
24 Fried corn cakes
27 French historian
28 Ala
29 Smith and Fleming
30 Lake in Ireland
31 Close securely
32 European mountains
33 Husband: Fr.
34 Component of a list
35 Ceramic glaze material
37 Black lead
40 Came to rest
41 Ages
42 Felines of Asia
43 Painter of "Cape Martin"
46 Burdened
47 Uneven
48 Pub game
49 Creamerie, e.g.
50 Solitary
51 Ancient Peruvian
52 Camelot character
53 Surrealist
57 Mountain: Prefix

Solution to Previous Puzzle

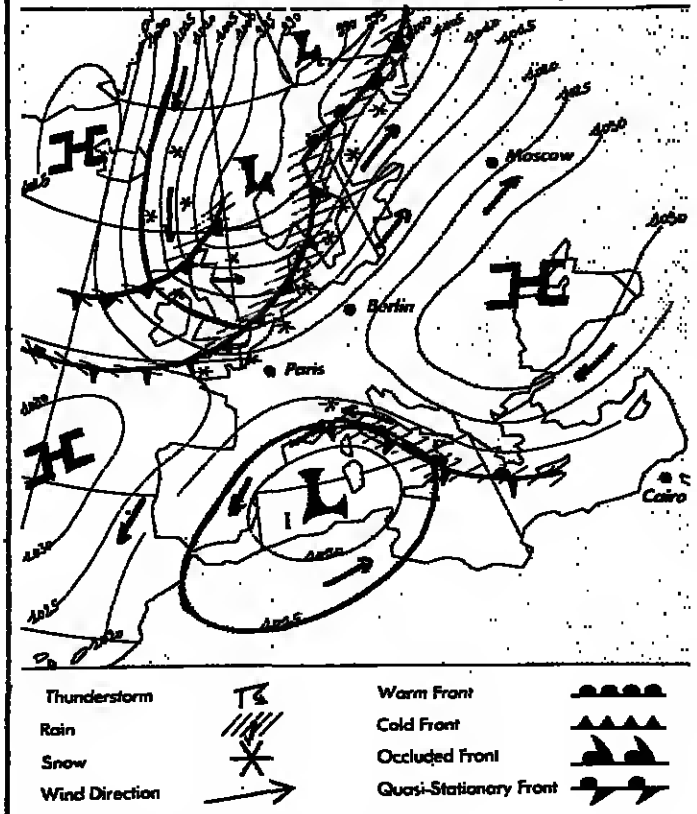
SET SWAIN PRIDE
OATH KIRBY ABID
AQUE ASTOUNDING
REPARTEE RODNEY
ETTER POOL
VERDIO DEISSEBIS
ANDRE PAISER
LAUS DAVIS SMUT
IUS DEVIL STARE
DESPISED CLIMOS
RATO CLARK
STRILING FIOLE
TREMENDOUS TULL
AIDE ENURE CLOG
BOOR DANTS KEN

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		C	F
ALGARVE	8-14	Fair	MADRID	2-24	Fair			
AMSTERDAM	-5-23	Foggy	MIAMI	25-77	Cloudy			
ANKARA	-4-21	Foggy	MILAN	2-24	Foggy			
ATHENS	7-16	Cloudy	MONTREAL	-10-14	Cloudy			
BEIRUT	15-29	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-20-4	Fair			
BERGAMO	-3-23	Foggy	MUMICH	-5-23	Foggy			
BERLIN	-1-14	Overcast	NEW YORK	-2-28	Cloudy			
BRUSSELS	-3-23	Foggy	NICE	9-46	Overcast			
BUCHAREST	-3-27	Cloudy	OSLO	-4-25	Overcast			
BUDAPEST	-3-27	Fair	PARIS	2-28	Cloudy			
CASABLANCA	9-46	Showers	PRAGUE	-12-10	Foggy			
COPENHAGEN	-2-28	Overcast	ROME	11-52	Cloudy			
COSTA DEL SOL	8-46	Overcast	SOFIA	-5-23	Fair			
DUBLIN	3-27	Foggy	STOCKHOLM	-7-29	Fair			
EDINBURGH	5-41	Foggy	TEHRAN	5-41	Foggy			
FLORENCE	4-43	Foggy	TEL AVIV	14-57	Cloudy			
FRANKFURT	-2-28	Foggy	TOKYO	2-28	Rain			
GENEVA	-3-27	Foggy	TUNIS	13-55	Fair			
HELSINKI	-1-30	Snow	VIENNA	-8-18	Foggy			
HOUSTON	14-57	Fair	WARSAW	-5-23	Snow			
ISTANBUL	-1-30	Snow	WASHINGTON	-1-30	Cloudy			
LAS PALMAS	17-43	Overcast	ZURICH	-5-23	Foggy			
LISBON	7-43	Fair						
LONDON	2-24	Foggy						
LOS ANGELES	20-46	Cloudy						

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



Galleon Finder Plays Cagey Game Of Court-Backed Seek and Go Hide

MIAMI, Jan. 13 (AP) — Somewhere in the Biscayne National Monument is a sunken 16th-century Spanish galleon, possibly loaded with gold and artifacts. It belongs to the National Park Service — which doesn't know where it is. And a judge says Gerald Klein, a diver who found the vessel, doesn't have to disclose its location.

U.S. District Judge Alice Hastings gave the government custody of the ship Thursday, she said Mr. Klein might damage the ecology of the monument, a 104,000-acre stretch of water and islands on the northern end of the Florida Keys.

The judge said Mr. Klein had established ownership and was behaving correctly. "This is not a case where you caught him doing something wrong," he chided. Ms. Donnellan said the service would beef up surveillance to protect the ship from poachers — if rangers knew where it was.

PEANUTS



Borg Beats McEnroe And Meets Gerulaitis For Title in Masters

By Barry Lorge

YORK, Jan. 13 (WP) — Bjorn Borg confirmed his continued reign as the No. 1 tennis player in the world yesterday, vanquishing Jimmy Connors, the last pretender to the throne, 6-7, 6-3, 7-6, in a spectacular final match in the Colgate National Tennis Championships.

Borg, 23, went for his much-awaited first title against Connors, after all, Vitas Gerulaitis, the 25-year-old American, who reversed the fortunes of the U.S. Open final and beat Borg, 3-6, 7-6, 7-6, in the last round. Gerulaitis, the 1977 U.S. Open champion, was the only American to reach the final.

On Thursday night, Borg beat Connors, his longtime arch-rival, in a match out of their book of memories, delicious in its intensity and drama, 6-7, 6-3, 7-6, 7 points to 4 in the final tie breaker.

Yesterday's match was stylistically quite different from that all-out war from the baseline: a physical chess game pitting McEnroe's penchant for getting to the net behind serves and chips and slices against Borg's incomparable back-court game and passing shots. But ultimately it may have reached even giddier heights.

By the end, it too was a lovely little war — one of quick strikes and modern weapons improvised for the occasion.

An All-Time Battle

Some of the points were exhilarating, the overall standard of the final set sublime. As these two proud and nervous perfectionists attacked each other point for point and game for game, the outcome became a matter of compelling drama for 15,432 onlookers who filled

observers not to jump to any conclusions. The flamboyant "Broadway Vitas" is in a buoyant frame of mind after defeating McEnroe and Connors both within 16 hours, and eager to beat Borg for the first time in his hometown.

But on yesterday's form, Borg will be most difficult to overcome. The four-time French Open and Wimbledon champion is at his best when the pressure is most intense, and he summoned all his reserves of competitiveness and skill in the final set against McEnroe, winning the decisive tie breaker, 7 points to 1.

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observers not to jump to any conclusions. The flamboyant "Broadway Vitas" is in a buoyant frame of mind after defeating McEnroe and Connors both within 16 hours, and eager to beat Borg for the first time in his hometown.

But on yesterday's form, Borg will be most difficult to overcome. The four-time French Open and Wimbledon champion is at his best when the pressure is most intense, and he summoned all his reserves of competitiveness and skill in the final set against McEnroe, winning the decisive tie breaker, 7 points to 1.

On Thursday night, Borg beat Connors, his longtime arch-rival, in a match out of their book of memories, delicious in its intensity and drama, 6-7, 6-3, 7-6, 7 points to 4 in the final tie breaker.

Yesterday's match was stylistically quite different from that all-out war from the baseline: a physical chess game pitting McEnroe's penchant for getting to the net behind serves and chips and slices against Borg's incomparable back-court game and passing shots. But ultimately it may have reached even giddier heights.

By the end, it too was a lovely little war — one of quick strikes and modern weapons improvised for the occasion.

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the Garden with applause, cheers and squeals of admiration.

As befits a showdown for No. 1, this match was close all the way. Each player's best shots seemed to inspire a response in turn from the man across the net.

Borg led, 4-2, in the first set, breaking McEnroe's serve from 40-15 in the fifth game with four crackling passing shots, two of them returns of serve, and saved four break points in the next game.

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Vitas Gerulaitis goes to his backhand to defeat Jimmy Connors in the Masters tournament. Gerulaitis next meets Bjorn Borg.

Read Takes Kitzbuhel Downhill

KITZBUHEL, Austria, Jan. 13 (UPI) — Ken Read of Canada won a World Cup downhill skiing race here yesterday, beating Harti Weirather, a little-known Austrian, by more than half a second.

The 24-year-old Read clocked 2:04.93 seconds down the fast 3,150-meter course, traditionally considered the most testing downhill run in the world.

Weirather, starting 21st and roared on by the home crowd, clocked 2:05.51 and was one of several skiers with low starting numbers to burst into the top 10.

Herbert Plank clocked 2:05.61 for third place. Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein finished fourth and won the combination — he finished seventh in the slalom at Lengries, West Germany last week. Wenzel moved into second place in the World Cup standings and then took over the lead today with his victory in the slalom.

Read said the Kitzbuhel course is the most difficult downhill run in the world. "I skied really, really well," he continued. "I skied it the

same way as in training, but just better. A 100 per cent. For me a victory at Kitzbuhel is more important than success at Lake Placid."

"Now they can't call us the world training champions any more," Read said, referring to the bad luck that has robbed the Canadians of victory and points this season despite some impressive performances in training.

A surprise came from Canada's Dave Irwin, who qualified for the Olympic team at Lake Placid, N.Y., next month with his best World Cup result since 1975 by finishing fifth in 2:05.89.

"It was pretty rough and I was bouncing around a lot," said Irwin.

Maier Leaves Soccer

MUNICH, Jan. 13 (UPI) — Sapp Maier, the veteran West German soccer goalie, announced his retirement yesterday, six months after he was badly hurt in a car crash. The 35-year-old Maier played for West Germany's World Cup champions in 1974.

Andreas Wenzel Captures Slalom, Tops World Cup

From Agency Dispatches

KITZBUHEL, Austria, Jan. 13 — Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein followed the example of his sister Hanni and took the lead in the World Cup slalom sking here today by winning the slalom.

For the 21-year-old all-round skier, it was his first victory in a World Cup slalom race. He now leads in the overall standings with 110 points; his sister tops the women's standings with 172 points.

Wenzel's winning time for the two heats flagged with 58 and 60 gates, respectively, was 1 minute, 41.10 seconds. Christian Neureuther, at 30 the old man of the West German team, finished second in 1:41.78.

Jacques Luethy of Switzerland was third with 1:41.91 after a daredevil run for the fastest time in the second heat.

Wenzel said he skied the course with extra confidence after his unexpected success yesterday in the downhill, when he finished fourth.

"I skied well today because of my success yesterday," he said. "I think it is very important to be in a good mood. That gives me strength, and I know I'll make it."

"Last year, I was worrying about other things like equipment and not concentrating on the race itself."

Wenzel, who scored 12 points from today's triumph and his top placing in the combination, has 110 points in the overall standings ahead of Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden, who has 93. Bojan Križaj of Yugoslavia is third with 75.

Many Problems

The first heat of the slalom, although it had two fewer gates than the second, was edgy and created problems for a number of skiers, including Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden. Phil Mahre of the United States, Peter Popangelov of Bulgaria and Anton Steiner of Austria.

Stenmark, the defending World Cup champion, trailed badly after the first heat, when he caught his left ski in a gate pole and freed it with an acrobatic feat. With a late starting number he schussed down the second heat to finish with a total time of 1:43.05 overall for a 13th place tie with Gustavo Thoeni of Italy.

The U.S. team had a disappointing showing. With Phil Mahre disqualified and his twin brother Steve nursing an injury received a week ago, Bill Taylor was the top U.S. finisher, 27th, with Billy Dorris 28th.

Men's Slalom

1. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:41.10
2. Christian Neureuther, West Germany, 1:41.78
3. Jacques Luethy, Switzerland, 1:41.91
4. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 1:41.94
5. Bruno Haefliger, Italy, 1:42.02
6. Hans Enn, Austria, 1:42.07
7. Paul-Arne Skjolden, Norway, 1:42.14
8. Piero Gros, Italy, 1:42.22
9. Paolo de Cillio, Italy, 1:42.40
10. Silo Strand, Sweden, 1:42.49

World Cup Standings

1. Andreas Wenzel, 110 points
2. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 93
3. Bojan Križaj, 75
4. Phil Mahre, U.S., and Herbert Plank, Italy, 64
5. Peter Mueller, Switzerland, 59
6. (tied) Erik Hovstad, Norway, and Anton Steiner, Austria, 57
7. Jacques Luethy, 56
8. Peter Luescher, Switzerland, 49

Men's Downhill

1. Ken Read, Canada, 2:04.93
2. Harti Weirather, Austria, 2:05.51
3. Herbert Plank, Italy, 2:05.61
4. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 2:05.89
5. David Irwin, Canada, 2:05.89
6. Franz Krommer, Austria, 2:06.11
7. Peter Mueller, Switzerland, 2:06.34
8. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 2:06.34
9. Erik Hovstad, Norway, 2:06.59
10. Pete Patterson, U.S., 2:06.59

Women's Slalom

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